The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 233. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

NO MAN BUT TANNER

Is Greeted with Round After Round of Applause.

MASSES ARE FOR HIM.

Given a Ringing Reception at Jacksonville.

MR. BURROWS ON FINANCE.

Michigan Senator Makes a Telling Speech.

HE REVIEWS THE BURNING ISSUE

Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Jacksonville awoke with a start at 5:30 o'clock this morning. A national salute thundered out of the mouth of a big cannon and informed all that part of Morgan County that the big Republican rally which would start the campaign in Central Illinois was on.

And a big rally it proved to be.

All the morning people were coming into the city. They came in every way men and women could come—by train and on horseback, in carriages and farm wagons—until by 10 o'clock the streets were alive with moving humanity and it was evident a great time was on. They came in organizations as well as individually and in family, and the organizations brought brass bands of various degrees of excellence and noise-making power with them until the air was alive with the blaring of horns and the booming of bass drums.

The main attraction was the speaking in the public square, where Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan made the principal speech, and a good speech it was.

In the evening the candidates for minor State offices had their innings along with Congressman Rinaker, who is now running against Buck Hinrichsen, and altogether it was a great day for Jacksonville.

Senator Burrows came in from Chicago with Gen. Rinaker and Chairman Hitch of the State Central committee at 9 o'clock in the morning. John R. Tanner was here, having come in from Carthage the night before, and soon the lesser lights began to arrive until every township in Morgan County as well as every county in the Congressional district was represented by local leaders with large delegations.

Hosts from All Directions.

Marching clubs with bands and banners came from Ashland and Whitehall, from Roodhouse and Waverly, from Virden and Litchfield, from Girard and Linnville, and delegations from Springfield and Virginia Bluffs and Concord and Winchester, Chapin and Woodson.

The visitors were received at the stations by the Lincoln and McKinley and Tanner clubs and taken to the Lincoln club-rooms and well cared for. So all the morning the streets were filled with a procession of processions and the air alive with noise. Every band which came in evidently thought it was not earning its money unless it serenaded John R. Tanner, and they all fulfilled that duty like men and patriots. The result was there was no hearing yourself think anywhere in the neighborhood of the hotel where the candidate for Governor was registered. He himself was in total ignorance of this demonstration in his honor, as he was out driving, but every one else in the ward knew all about it.

Probably the busiest man in the city during these hours was Capt. C. W. Matthews, the Chief Marshal of the day. He was mounted on a big bay horse, had a long yellow sash tied over his chest, and rode up and down the streets at the head of every procession which came to town. He had a long list of aids, all of whom rode horses and wore red sashes, and they clattered over the brick pavements in energetic but vain emulation of the chief. They helped in making things lively.

Gather in the Square.

Long before 2 o'clock in the afternoon the people began assembling in the public square where the speaking was to take place. In the center a large stand had been erected and it was adorned with the national colors twined around every post and stretched around the sides. Over the speakers' place were two big pictures of McKinley and Hobart, with a great flag stretched between. Below was a good likeness of John R. Tanner, with one of Gen. Grant on one side and Gen. Rinaker on the other.

In front seats for 500 people had been placed, while there was room for 250 chairs in the stand. Every one else had to stand up while the speaking was going on, and some 5,000 people did so gladly and staid all the while Senator Burrows was talking, applauding every point he made.

The crowd was a remarkable one. The trees did not shade more than a quarter of the people present, but the rest stood in the sun and did not complain. In fact, judging from the noise they made and the enthusiasm they displayed, they were enjoying themselves thoroughly.

The stand was crowded with men and women, while in front were Isaac L. Morrison, Chairman of the meeting; John R. Tanner, candidate for Governor; John I. Rinaker, candidate for Congress; Chairman Hitch of the State Central committee; E. C. Kreider and Dr. F. C. Winslow of the Local Committee of Arrangements; and Mrs. Mary Turner Carriell, candidate for Trustee of the State University.

A mighty yell went up when the tall form of Capt. Tanner loomed up in front, and there were loud calls at once for a speech then and there from a group of old soldiers who had secured places well in front.

Chairman Morrison had to come to the front and explain that Capt. Tanner was suffering from a fractured rib which made it painful for him to speak, that he had undergone much fatigue in talking at Carthage yesterday and would have to be excused. The speaker, however, would introduce the next Governor of Illinois. Then there went up another mighty yell when Capt. Tanner stood up and bowed.

"He's a good-looking fellow," yelled a voice in the crowd.

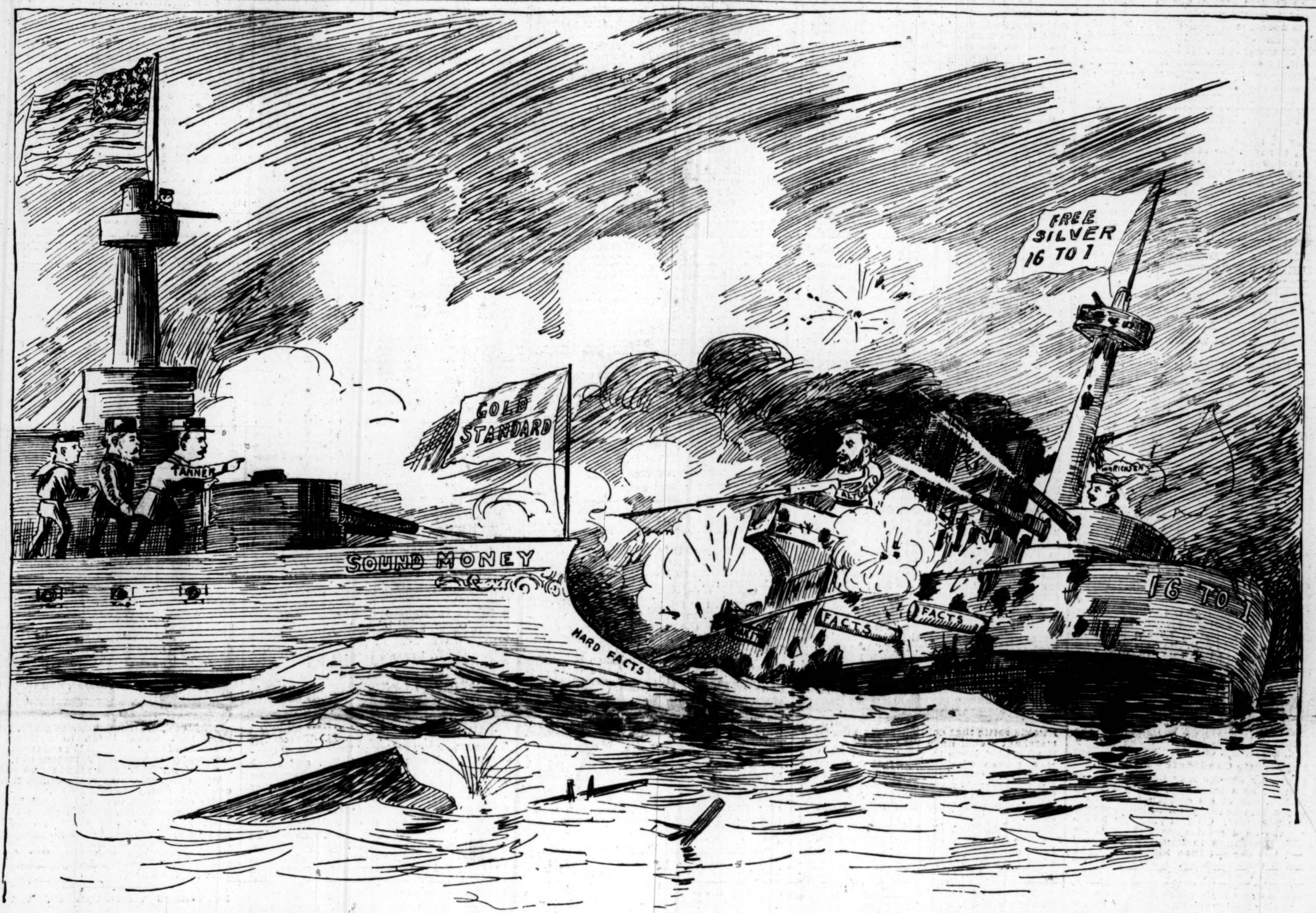
"Yes, and he's a good fellow, too," yelled back another, after which there was more cheering, and it was some time before Mr. Tanner could make himself heard to acknowledge the warmth of his reception and to promise to be back in Jacksonville later, when his health would permit him, to make an extended speech.

Then Mrs. Moore, on behalf of the Republican women of Jacksonville, presented to the Lincoln club of the city a handsome silken banner, suitably inscribed, which was received in a short speech by Thomas Worthington, President of the club, after which Chairman Morrison introduced Mr. Burrows as the orator of the day.

Is Greeted with Cheers.

The Michigan man was received with all sorts of enthusiasm. It was a little time before he could be heard, but when he was he was listened to until the end. A more attentive and appreciative audience is seldom given a speaker. It not only was large and enthusiastic, but it followed the Senator carefully, and recognized and applauded

(Continued on third page.)



OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

IMPORTS A BALLROOM FROM PARIS.

Lavish Expenditure of Money Characterizes the Great Ball Given by J. J. Van Alen at Newport.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—J. J. Van Alen, President Cleveland's nominee for Minister to Italy, tonight gave the first ball with which he has favored the summer residents here for a number of years. The affair was in honor of his daughter, who has lately returned from Europe. She is the granddaughter of Mrs. William Astor, who resides nearby with her son, Col. John Jacob Astor, and his wife.

Mr. Van Alen last spring ordered a ballroom to be made for this affair in Paris. It was sent to this city last month and erected on the lawn adjoining his cottage of Wakehurst. All the summer residents of wealth and position, numbering about 400, were present tonight, the Potter Palmers and Brices being in the number.

The guests were received by Mr. Van Alen and Miss Van Alen and by Mrs. and Miss Grinnell in the drawing-room at the northern end of the house, which was decorated with orchids and other choice plants. Through the hallway the guests passed to the terrace, at the extreme southern end of the mansion, and here the ground had been covered with an Egyptian tent. Hanging from the ceiling and extending down the sides were rich Egyptian tapestries.

The floral decorations were of wild grasses, tall papyrus, the lotus flowers of the River Nile, and night-blooming water lilies in various colors, all being in keeping with the Oriental hangings. Fairy lamps and ruby lanterns added to the picturesqueness of the retreat.

The guests were next ushered into the ball-room, which had been specially built for the occasion, the floor concealing the sunken garden. The decorations comprised blue and gold tinted panels and frescoes and medallions. Delicate pink flowers were garlanded over the panels in heavy festoons. These were suspended by broad sash ribbons that fell on bows and streamers. High golden pedestal roses, with wide apple green ribbons and large rose bushes in bloom, were placed at intervals around the sides of the ball-room. The entrance way to the ballroom was through a bower of palms, while at each side was a broad platform inclosed with tall palms, and nearby was a small tent provided as a smoking room. The lawns, which rank among the most beautiful here, were handsomely illuminated.

At 11 o'clock supper was served at fifty tables in a large tent, erected on the lawn, southeast of the villa. The tent was connected by a covered passageway from the Egyptian terrace. Here the decorations were principally white and pink, with green, arranged in tall columns around the sides. Each of the many tables held a candelabrum surrounded by flowers as a center piece.

ODD THINGS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE SKY.

Halo, Meteors, and Northern Lights Serve to Make the Heavens Attractive to White Mountaineers.

Bethlehem, N. H., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock last night a beam of light shot up from the western horizon, and in ten minutes spread to the eastern horizon, forming a magnificent auroral halo. It was pure white and had the appearance of a narrow band of paper. For two hours the center of the arch inclined northward, and at 12:08 it totally disappeared.

The halo seems to have possessed the same features as the one observed last week in Illinois. During its continuance the northern lights showed with great brilliancy, and there came a shower of meteors, which lasted six minutes.

From 10 o'clock to midnight the mercury dropped eighteen degrees. The temperature on Mount Washington is 27, and a snowstorm is raging with a howling gale. The phenoma was observed throughout the White Mountains.

GRIP ON A RAMPAGE IN THE VAULT.

Clybourn Avenue Cable Train Passengers Considerably Shaken Up and Traffic Delayed Two Hours.

Passengers on a Clybourn avenue cable train were badly shaken up last night through the grip crashing into the gear in the vault at Division and Wells streets.

In rounding the curve Gripman Bringleson failed to drop the cable. The passengers were thrown in a heap in the front end of the car.

The accident caused a delay of two hours on the Wells street line. The cable trains were hauled from Indiana to Division street by horses.

ALL GIRLS WITH MONEY.

MISS VANDERBILT'S BRIDEMAIDS TO BE GREAT HEIRESSES.

Many Millions Will Be Represented by the Attendants at the Whitney-Vanderbilt Wedding Next Tuesday—President Cleveland Expected to Be Present—Mr. Whitney Puzzled to Know How His Plans for a Country Seat Became Public.

New York, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The bridemaids selected by Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, who is to be married to Henry Payne Whitney at Newport next Tuesday, are with one exception great heiresses. The prospective fortunes represent millions.

It is expected Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, the younger sister of the bride, will attend her as a flower maiden. She is a pretty girl, in her 14th year. She is heiress to at least $15,000,000, and will probably have double that amount.

Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane and Miss Lila Sloane are first cousins of the bride. They are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, the latter a sister of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Misses Sloane are extremely public spirited. Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane is the President of the A. B. C., or Anti-Basement Circle, a charitable organization. Her sister likewise contributes work and money to the A. B. Cs. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane inherited from her father, the late William H. Vanderbilt, $10,000,000, and the fortune is said to have increased enormously. It will be divided between the five children some day, as will the wealth of the head of the family. It is quite safe to put the Misses Sloane down as heiress each to $3,000,000.

Miss Amy Bend, who has been the guest for some time of the Sloanes at Elm Court, will be a bridemaid. Miss Bend is not an heiress in the largest sense of the term. She is one of two children of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend. Miss Bend is a favorite niece of a rich bachelor, Isaac Townsend, and an elderly spinster sister of his, Miss Amy Townsend.

The impression is that there are no greater heiresses in America than the Misses Gerry. Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, are said to be the second greatest real estate owners in this city. Miss Angelica Gerry will no doubt have a fortune of $15,000,000. She will be a bridemaid for the first time at the Whitney-Vanderbilt wedding.

Miss Minnie Taylor is included in Miss Vanderbilt's list. Miss Taylor is likely to come in for $7,000,000.

Miss Edith Shepard, another bridemaid, is one of the bride's pretty cousins, and will herself be married in November to Ernesto G. Fabri. Miss Shepard's fortune will equal that of her cousins, the Misses Sloane, her mother, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, being a sister of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt's six bridemaids will be beautifully arrayed at the wedding. Their costumes all have been made abroad and have just come over with that of the bride.

Two Vanderbilts Will Be Absent.

There will be but few absentees among the Vanderbilt relatives at this wedding. These will, however, include Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden Jr., who are now abroad.

President Cleveland, it is said, will come from Buzzard's Bay to attend the wedding.

Mr. Whitney is making strenuous efforts to ascertain how his plans for the establishment of a country seat for his son in the Berkshire Hills gained publicity. His son takes the matter good naturedly and laughs at his father's failure to keep the surprise a secret.

While working on the temporary house Monday night the stone masons came upon a number of relics of the days when the mountain was the home of Indians. There were numberless bits of flint and several stone arrow heads. These reminders of a century and more ago were spread over a territory of ten miles, showing that Octahee Mountain must have at one time swarmed with savages.

The wedding of Miss Edith Bishop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heber Bishop, and Mr. Moses Taylor, son of Henry A. C. Taylor, will take place at Trinity Church, Newport, tomorrow. The Rev. W. B. Jackson, rector of the church, will perform the ceremony.

Miss Minnie Bishop, Miss Sloane, Miss Sybil Sherman, Miss Taylor, Miss Tiffany, and Miss Winthrop will accompany Miss Bishop to the altar. Mr. H. R. Taylor, brother of the bridegroom, will act as best man.

SUDDEN DEATH OF FLORA FINLAYSON.

Contralto Expires from Heart Disease While Alone in Her Room at a San Francisco Hotel.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Death came without warning to Flora Finlayson, the contralto, at an early hour this morning. Miss Finlayson arrived from Boston last Friday, and complained of pains about her heart. She was to have made her initial bow before a San Francisco audience as Azucena in " Il Trovatore " at the Tivoli last night, but indisposition prevented it. Her illness was not deemed serious, however, and her death today, therefore, was totally unexpected.

Miss Finlayson had never essayed so arduous a part, and it is likely her preparation brought on a fatal attack. She rehearsed with the company on Saturday, but on Sunday she could not leave her room. Yesterday a physician was called and a sedative was given. She felt better, she said, and at her request her début was postponed until tomorrow evening. Her singing master rehearsed with her yesterday, and pronounced her in fine form.

Miss Finlayson retired early last night, but evidently arose in the night and went into the sitting-room of her suite, where death overtook her, for when found this morning her body lay outstretched upon the floor near a sofa. Coroner Hawkins pronounced death due to heart disease.

The funeral will be in charge of the Tivoli company, who will hold the body subject to orders from the relatives of Miss Finlayson in Canada.

FINED FOR BRUTALLY BEATING A BOY.

Mrs. Joseph Blaney Mulcted $200 Because She Flogged Her Adopted Son—Humane Society Prosecutes.

Through the offices of the Humane Society Mrs. Annie Blaney, wife of Joseph Blaney, Thirty-seventh and Halsted streets, was fined $200 in Justice Glennon's court yesterday for cruelly beating her 12-year-old adopted son, Thomas Blaney. In addition to this the boy was taken from her custody and will in the future be looked after by the Humane Society

According to the story of neighbors, Mrs. Blaney is said to have conceived a dislike for the boy, and never let an opportunity slip to punish him. The beating which caused her arrest yesterday by Humane officers was administered while the boy was lying face downward on the floor. She stood upon his hands and with a club administered blow after blow until the boy almost fainted from pain and fright.

When the lad was taken into court yesterday as a witness against Mrs. Blaney he was stripped, and his body was found to be almost covered with bruises. Little additional evidence was required by Justice Glennon and he imposed a fine of $200 upon the prisoner. She paid out all the money she had—$103—and the remainder of the fine was remitted.

The boy was taken from her custody and she was cautioned by the court against molesting him in any way. He will be allowed to retain his position at Warzelski's clothing store, near his home, and his earnings will contribute to his support by the Humane Society.

WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY CYCLIST.

Mrs. W. Apmadoc Is Rendered Unconscious by an Accident in Jackson Boulevard—Other Mishaps.

Mrs. W. Apmadoc, No. 449 Forty-first street, was knocked down and seriously injured by an unknown bicyclist in Jackson boulevard at Throop street last night. Mrs. Apmadoc was accompanied by a friend, and they were crossing the street as the cyclist bore down upon them. Mrs. Apmadoc was unable to get out of the way and fell before the wheel. It was found that her left arm had been fractured and that she had received other injuries. John Springer, No. 429 Jackson boulevard, chased and caught the wheelman. When he retured with him a crowd collected and began to upbraid Springer for capturing the man, declaring that he was not to blame for the accident. In spite of the police, who came up at this juncture, the crowd succeeded in liberating the man, and he was off on his wheel in an instant. The injured woman was taken to her home.

In a collision of bicycles at Fall street and Washington boulevard last night Dennis Sullivan, No. 2044 West Lake street, was severely hurt.

Harry Buck, living in Maywood, and J. Kibler, No. 844 Jackson boulevard, while riding bicycles last night, collided in Jackson boulevard. Buck's left jaw and collarbone were fractured.

NEEBE LEAVES HIS WIFE.

ANARCHIST SAID TO HAVE ELOPED WITH THERESA MUELLER.

He Quits His West Randolph Street Saloon and His Spouse Doesn't Seem to Care Much About His Absence—He Takes Furniture Away When He Departs—Meets the Object of His Alleged Infatuation at a Milwaukee Picnic.

Oscar W. Neebe, once an Anarchist and now a saloonkeeper, is involved in a new romance on which Mrs. Oscar Neebe frowns. Mrs. Neebe seems content to hold on to the saloon and let Mr. Neebe have the romance. Mrs. Neebe is convinced that her spouse has gone away with another woman.

Neebe left his home, No. 48 West Randolph street, last Friday and has not since returned. If his wife's suspicions are correct he is basking in the smiles of Mrs. Theresa Mueller, a widow, who resided until Friday at Sixteenth and Halsted streets.

When Neebe left home he evidently did not intend to come back right away. He had an express wagon call for his trunk, and after loading into it what furniture he needed walked away in Randolph street with a looking glass under his arm, at the same time bidding good-by to his friends.

Socialists Are Greatly Excited.

But the friends did not realize till yesterday that the leave-taking was permanent, and the Socialists were astounded to learn that the leader was not expected to return. They at once began to inquire the cause, and as a result unfolded the little story which set them to talking.

Oscar Neebe is well known from his connection with the haymarket riots and his subsequent conviction and imprisonment in the penitentiary. In 1893 he was pardoned by Gov. Altgeld, and since that time he has been engaged in the saloon business at the West Randolph street place. Shortly after his release he married his present wife. She was a widow who was comfortably situated in the saloon business at Halsted and O'Brien streets. The establishment was transferred to the present quarters, and there it has since been made famous by its socialistic gatherings. Neebe was himself a widower at the time of his imprisonment and both he and his new wife had children.

Two months ago a large picnic was given in Schlitz's Park, Milwaukee, by the Socialistic Saenger Bund of that city, and a large delegation of Socialists from Chicago attended. Mr. and Mrs. Neebe were among the number who went to Milwaukee on a boat. There she says they met Mrs. Mueller and the latter and Neebe became well acquainted.

Mrs. Mueller was invited to call at the Neebe place on her return to this city, and it seems she responded generously to the invitation.

This brought about a plain talk between the saloonkeeper and his wife, the latter says, and it resulted in Mrs. Neebe declaring that Mrs. Mueller would have to remain away from the place.

Mrs. Neebe Doesn't Care Much.

Then Neebe took his looking-glass and left Mrs. Neebe says she does not have much concern whether he returns or not.

" If he returns here," she said, " he will find me waiting for him with a bit of unpleasantness. I can keep the place all right myself and do not need his assistance."

Neebe took with him his 15-year-old son Oscar.

Mrs. Mueller is said to be 35 years old and the mother of two children.

MADISON STREET CHOKED BY SCHOONER

Four-Master Tokio and the Scow First National Tie Up Traffic for a Half Hour.

West Madison street was blockaded for a half hour yesterday afternoon by the big four-masted schooner Tokio of Detroit, which was passing down the river in tow of the tug Mollie Spencer, and became wedged between the scow First National and the Madison street bridge.

The scow was loading grain at the Norton mills, and there was not enough room for the schooner, which is one of the largest on the lakes, to pass through.

The scow and the schooner were wedged tightly together and required the combined efforts of the Spencer and the tug J. H. Hackley to pull the schooner out.

The scow finally was moved from its moorings and the schooner passed through.

SHEVLIN SHOT FOR TRYING TO REFORM

"Mike," Alleged Pickpocket, Says He Was Wounded by Archie Tarroll Because He Wouldn't Join in a "Job."

" Mike " Shevlin, said by the police to be a member of a gang of pickpockets operating in the down-town district, found out yesterday afternoon that the path of the virtuous often is beset with thorns and sometimes with leaden slugs.

The path yesterday afternoon, for " Mike " at least, lay in the direction of a sofa at his home, where " Mike " was taking a nap and dreaming of reformation.

" Mike " lives at No. 3552 Emerald avenue, and while he was still asleep Satan, in the supposed form of Archie Tarroll, knocked at his door and entered. Tarroll, so Shevlin asserts, said he had a " job " on hand, and invited him to join him. " Mike " refused to entertain the proposition, however. He waved his hand in the direction of the door and said: " Get thee hence, Satan," several times in a loud tone of voice that made his former friend think he either was talking in his sleep or into his hat.

When Tarroll proceeded to explain, according to " Mike," that the " job " was a sure thing, the latter is said to have expostulated so violently and to have reiterated with such force that he had reformed, that Tarroll drew a revolver and fired point blank at the alleged reformed pickpocket.

The police were called and Shevlin told them his story. He said the shooting was the result of an attempt to reform on his part, and that the bullet was what he got for trying to be good. Tarroll, he said, had shot him because he refused to enter the " job." When the police heard the story of Shevlin they were in much doubt and distress of mind, but they decided to search for Tarroll.

Shevlin's wound is slight, and will not interfere with any progression he may wish to make along the straight and narrow way, unless unseen complications arise. His wound was dressed by a physician of the neighborhood.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; slightly warmer.
Sun rises at 5:03; sets at 6:44.
Moon 10 days old; sets at 0:56 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Southwark	Nomadic.
NEW YORK	Weimar	
NEW YORK	State Nebraska.	
SOUTH'MPT'N.	Havel	New York.
LIVERPOOL		Aurania.
QUEENST'WN.	Teutonia	
BOULOGNE	Veendam	
B. HAVEN	Saale	
MOVILLE	Anchoria	

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HOT SHOT FOR BRYAN

New York's Great Demonstration for Honest Money.

CHEERS FOR M'KINLEY.

Bourke Cockran Exposes Fallacies of Silverites.

THOUSANDS GIVE RAPT HEED

Madison Square Garden Packed to Its Utmost Limit.

CROWD IS MAINLY DEMOCRATIC.

New York, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Patriotism and honesty went hand in hand tonight at a great political demonstration in Madison Square Garden.

Twenty thousand people rose to their feet waving small United States flags in their hands to cheer and cheer again W. Bourke Cockran, a spokesman for honest money, against repudiation, for loyalty to country rather than to party.

The meeting was both a personal triumph for the magnetic orator and a magnificent rebuke to the schemers who delivered their party organization to the Populists and silver mine owners.

Although the meeting was under Democratic auspices, and presumably the vast majority of those present were Democrats, the most significant cheer of the night came when the name of McKinley was uttered. The vast audience arose, tiny flags—thousands of them—were waved in the air, and lusty voices merged in a mighty roar.

Cheers for McKinley.

" Three cheers for William McKinley, hip, hip, hurrah," came in a mighty volume. It mounted and swelled until the roof seemed to quiver. It was the keynote, the inspiration of the night. The lofty arches of the garden caught the sound and sent it back to the body of the hall. Every cranny of the building was inundated with the rolling waves of applause.

" Three cheers for William McKinley! Hip, hip, hurrah!"

In that resonant cry the sentiment of the meeting was crystallized.

In vivid contrast to the Bryan meeting six days ago the great audience came not out of curiosity, but to show their fealty to a principle. They listened earnestly and closely, with frequent outbreaks of applause, to the preliminary speeches and to the address of Mr. Cockran, which was as splendid in its reasoning as in its oratory, again a double contrast to the meeting of last week.

Not a seat was vacant in the vast hall, bright with the national colors liberally used in decorations, when Perry Belmont, at the close of a speech which tore a few holes in the sails of free silver, introduced Mr. Cockran. The speaker of the evening had been liberally applauded when he entered the hall half an hour before. When he walked to the edge of the platform the audience rose to its feet as if to meet him, and while they were cheering and waving flags the band struck up the " Star Spangled Banner."

Audience Goes Wild.

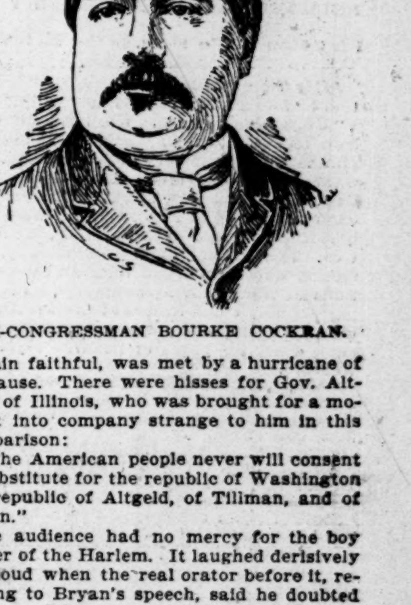
The enthusiasm was doubled and it was five minutes before the speaker could be heard.

Then he began:

" With the inspiring strains of that national anthem ringing in our ears who can doubt the issue of this campaign?"

The deft appeal to the patriotism of the audience caught their fancy and they cheered again. The cheers were louder still when in his next sentence the speaker stated the issue of the campaign as one of common honesty, an issue between the honest discharge or the dishonest repudiation of public and private obligations. It was evident from the outset the great audience was in complete and hearty sympathy with the object of the meeting and the sentiment of the speaker. It was equally evident the large majority of those present were Democrats.

Mr. Cockran's declaration that a Democratic convention may renounce the Democratic faith, but the Democratic voters will remain faithful, was met by a hurricane of applause. There were hisses for Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, who was brought for a moment into company strange to him in this comparison:



EX-CONGRESSMAN BOURKE COCKRAN.

" The American people never will consent to substitute for the republic of Washington the republic of Altgeld, of Tillman, and of Bryan."

The audience had no mercy for the boy reader of the Harlem. It laughed derisively and loud when the real orator before it, referring to Bryan's speech, said he doubted if the candidate himself understood his position, adding:

" I say this not in criticising his ability, but in justice to his morality."

Feast of Reason Enjoyed.

While the shafts of sarcasm against the Popocratic candidate and his platform were hugely enjoyed by the great crowd, they listened with more rapt attention to the lucid and convincing arguments the speaker adduced to show that with nations as with men honesty is the best policy.

His defense of the Supreme Court, brief though it was, against the assaults of the Altgelds and Tillmans was well received. His defense of honest money, or rather his attack on the Popocratic schemes to destroy the integrity of currency and the stability of trade—for he assumed an aggressive, not a defensive stand—carried all the weight of unanswerable arguments and a sincere and impressive delivery. At the close of his speech, as at its beginning, Mr. Cockran was given a salvo of applause.

Taken from any standpoint, the meeting was the greatest political demonstration ever held in New York. There were a number of women present, but the proportion was not so large as at the Bryan meeting, and not a seat was emptied until the close of the meeting, except when its occupant got up to cheer for honest money and the defeat of Bryan, the Populist.

In contrast again to the meeting of last week, the police arrangements were perfect, and those holding tickets had no trouble in getting into the hall. There were thousands who wanted to get in, but could not do so for lack of tickets, and a big overflow meeting could easily have been held.

People began coming before 6 o'clock to get good seats, and did not find the long wait wearisome. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band began playing national airs at 6:45, and kept it up at frequent intervals. The enthusiasm of the crowd bubbled over from the start.

Cheers for Notables.

As the platform began to fill up with the distinguished Vice-Presidents, those known to the crowd by appearance, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and others, were welcomed with cheers.

During a lull at 8 o'clock some inquiring soul in the gallery called out: "What's the matter with Bryan?"

There was a great deal the matter with Bryan in the opinion of the audience. The leader of the band was waving his baton as the inquiry was made, but the melody which resulted did not soothe the audience nor drown the storm of hisses which came at the same time.

A later inquiry as to what was the matter with Cockran brought the information he was "all right."

Every seat was taken, and several hundred people were standing up immediately in front of the platform, when at 8:30 o'clock, Maj. John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest Money League, got up and said:

"Fellow-Democrats."

He said it suggestively and vigorously, and the cheer which followed proved the truth of his assumption.

Maj. Byrne told his hearers they were an encampment of honest, true, and loyal Democrats, who were to begin a march which would end in November with the downfall of anarchy and repudiation.

Then he introduced Perry Belmont as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Belmont made a short address with a sterling sound money ring to it, quite good enough to serve as an entrée for the feast to follow.

Audience Is Democratic.

One sentence of his served to show how overwhelmingly this audience was made up of Democrats. He referred to Populism as "an exaggerated form of spurious Republicanism."

The Republicans in the audience didn't like the sentiment and hissed it, but there were hardly a thousand hisses, the clearest evidence that the Democrats of New York who are repudiating Bryan number many thousands.

It was a Democratic meeting, and the enthusiasm of the great audience kept at high pitch throughout the long evening shows clearly what has happened to the "boy orator" in consequence of his foray into "the enemy's country" and his inglorious retreat.

JOHN BYRNE'S OPENING ADDRESS.

He Places the Welfare of the Country Ahead of Party.

In calling the meeting to order President John Byrne of the Honest Money League of America said:

"Fellow-Democrats [applause], Democrats who love their country above their party [applause], who hold American order above party fealty, we welcome you tonight, and the Democratic Honest Money League of America, whose executive officer I have the honor to be, invites patriotic Democracy and good citizens to this its first encampment. [Applause.]

"I am, perhaps, exceeding somewhat the proprieties as host to explain to you who and what is the Democratic Honest Money League of America and why it is here. It is the home of honest Democracy, which is unwilling to be a party to the recognition of the assassination of its party. [Applause.] It is the home of all honest Democrats who believe that the party stands for order rather than for regularity. The Democratic Honest Money League of America was organized in an emergency—such an emergency as the Democrats once before exhorted the party to support.

"The honest Democracy is always found on the side of its country. It is on the side of its country now, and it will stay there until it recovers from repudiation and from anarchy and from socialism that grand old party it loves so well. [Applause.] Its campaign will be conducted on the lines of education.

"A great conspiracy has been organized in this country on the lines of selfish greed, and to its support has been invited every "ism," everything un-American, and everything undemocratic. [Applause.]

"We have organized to endeavor to save the country first, then to save our party if possible. [Applause.] We have lost the ship, gentlemen, but we have saved the colors [applause], and around those colors tonight, as true Democrats, we rally for the battle, and, until it is won, no honest Democrat will for one moment lay down his arms. We are ready to help all honest citizens regardless of party. [Applause.] To this encampment, then, all honest, true, loyal Democrats who believe in honor and integrity and the safety of this Nation first, we invite all good citizens to coöperate with us. You will find in your seats enrollment blanks to this great army, and let every man who fears his God and loves him and loves his country sign those blanks and join this army. [Applause.] In every State in this Union today this Democratic Honest Money League is moving, and from this encampment tonight will march until November to the downfall of repudiation, anarchy, and socialism. [Great applause.]

"Gentlemen, it is fitting that I should introduce to this assemblage first, as the first officer of the day of this loyal encampment, a man who has proven himself in Democratic ranks by eight years' service in Congress and by his support of the people everywhere, and by his magnificent position in Chicago in refusing to recognize the assassination of the Democracy. [Applause.] I have the honor to introduce to you the Hon. Perry Belmont of New York. [Applause.]

BELMONT ENTERS A STRONG PLEA.

Fiat Money, He Says, Is the Silverites' Ultimate Aim.

After the applause attending his introduction had died away Mr. Belmont said:

"Fellow-Democrats: We have all come here to listen to the speaker of the evening. This is a time for very plain speaking. We want no victory under a false flag. The Democratic standard was supplanted at Chicago by the rag of Populism, which we firmly refuse to follow to the discredit of the Nation. The banner of the Democracy, protecting under its broad folds all the aspirations of liberty-loving humanity, representing popular constitutional self-government, we now raise here tonight, battle-worn by more than 100 years of honorable political warfare.

"We, who contend against the Chicago nominations and platform, stand strictly within the lines and principles of our party. The convention renounced the National Democracy. We are Democrats and we represent Democrats who propose to remain Democrats, refusing to surrender the honored name of our party to the Populists. Populism is an exaggerated form of furious Republicanism or Greenback Federalism gone mad. A Republican untainted by such doctrines is infinitely to be preferred to a Democrat who forswears his allegiance to Democratic principles and countenances the betrayal of his party to the Populists.

Silverites' Ultimate Aim.

"The opening of the mints to the independent, unlimited coinage of fiat silver dollars is but an intermediate stage; the employment of the government printing presses for the issue of fiat paper money is the ultimate aim of the fusion party. The national convention of the Populist party held in Omaha, Neb., in 1892 declared for fiat paper money to be issued to the people, they said, 'at a tax of 2 per cent.'

"Two years later Mr. Bryan advocated in Congress 'the issue of paper money direct by the government at market rate of interest.'

"He said that harbors might be improved and rivers be opened in this way. He introduced and advocated a bill to construct the Nicaraguan Canal by issuing greenbacks. The constitutional power to raise reveune by taxation is superfluous if the printing bureau can so easily produce all we need.

"Mr. Bryan's record in the House is equal to Senator Peffer's deliverance in the Senate last June when he said:

"'What sort of sense is there in requiring a redemption fund at all when the government issues its own paper?'

"Why characterize such utterances? They are unpardonable when proclaimed by those who aspire to responsibilities of power.

"At the conference at Washington of the fiat silver organization last January the Populist claim was recognized that if free coinage should not yield enough fiat silver then greenbacks would be issued. The fiat silver party thereby abandoned the hard money contention put forth by Mr. Bland years ago, that the quantity of gold and silver coined under free coinage should be the test of the volume of government currency, and that Congress should have no other control over the issue of full legal tender money.

"That was the real reason Mr. Bryan was preferred over Mr. Bland at the convention. Mr. Bland was not enough of a Populist. The candidate chosen has been and is a Populist. He has himself announced that he is not a Democrat.

"Regularity of party organization has always appealed to me with the greatest possible force. But party principles are necessary to its recognition and vitality. I trust that our party in the State of New York in this crisis will hold faithfully to the attitude it assumed at the convention.

"The issue, stripped of all verbiage and sophistry, of all sectionalism and prejudice, is now, as it was before the nomination of Mr. Bryan, one of morals, one of honesty. I will not question the motives of any one. And far be it from me to say that all the supporters of this extraordinary movement we oppose are intentionally dishonest; but to speak plainly I do say that behind them are unscrupulous men and a crude and flimsy free silver literature clearly dishonest in purpose.

"It is not for me tonight to speak further or in detail on the issues. It is my duty and pleasure now to introduce to you the speaker of the evening. He needs no introduction from me—the man who honors us with his presence, whose sole ambition is to serve his country without fear or favor, now in the hour of its need—Mr. Bourke Cockran."

BOURKE COCKRAN'S GREAT EFFORT

New York Statesman Lashes the "Boy Orator of the Platte."

When Bourke Cockran arose to address the assemblage there was a spontaneous burst of applause, after the subsidence of which the orator said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen, Fellow-Democrats All [Applause]: With the inspiring strains of that national song still ringing in our ears, who can doubt the issue of this campaign? [Applause.] Stripped of all verbal disguise, it is an issue of common honesty, an issue between the honest discharge and the dishonest repudiation of public and private obligations. It is a question as to whether the powers of this government shall be used to protect honest industry or to tempt the citizen to dishonesty. On this question honest men cannot differ. It is one of morals and of justice. It involves the existence of social order. It is the contest for civilization itself.

"A Democratic convention may renounce the Democratic faith, but the Democracy remains faithful to Democratic principles. Democratic leaders may betray a convention to the Populists, but they cannot seduce the footsteps of Democratic voters from the pathway of honor and justice. A candidate bearing the mandate of a Democratic convention may in this hall open a canvass leveled against the foundations of social order, and he beholds the Democratic masses confronting him organized for the defense.

"Fellow-Democrats, let us not disguise from ourselves the fact that we bear in this contest a serious and grave and solemn burden of duty. We must raise our hands against the nominee of our party and we must do it to preserve the future of that party itself. We must oppose the nominee of the Chicago convention, and we know full well that the success of our opposition will mean our own exclusion from public life, but we will be consoled and gratified by the reflection that it will prove that the American people cannot be divided into parties on a question of simple morals or of common honesty.

Refers to Bryan's Speech.

"We would look in vain through the speech delivered here one week ago to find a true statement of the issues involved in this canvass. Indeed, I believe it is doubtful if the candidate himself quite understands the nature of the faith which he professes. I say this not in criticism of his ability, but in justice to his morality. I believe that if he himself understood the inevitable consequences of the doctrines which he preaches that his own hands would be the very first to tear down the platform on which he stands.

"We all must remember that lurid rhetoric which glowed so fiercely in the western skies as that sunlight which through the last week foretold the torrid heat of the ensuing day, and here upon this platform we find that same rhetoric as mild, as insipid as the waters of a stagnant pool. He is a candidate who was swept into the nomination by a wave of popular enthusiasm, awakened by appeals to prejudice and greed. He is a candidate who, declaring that this was a revolutionary movement, no sooner found himself face to face with the American feeling that he realized that this soil is not propitious to revolution, that the people of this country will not change the institutions which have stood the tests and experiences of a century for institutions based upon the fantastic dreams of Populist agitators—that the American Nation will never consent to substitute for the republic of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Jackson the republic of an Altgeld, a Tillman, or a Bryan.

Popocratic Candidate's Position.

"Whatever change may have come over his manner as a candidate, however much the vehemence of his eloquence may have been reduced, two things for which he stands remain unaltered. On this platform he defended the most revolutionary plank of the Chicago convention in speeches vehement but not less earnest than that in which he supported their adoption. On this platform he defended the Populistic program of overthrowing the integrity of the Supreme Court. If there be any fruit which has grown for the benefit of all mankind out of the establishment of our republic, it has been the demonstration that it is possible by the organization of an independent tribunal to safeguard the rights of every citizen and protect those natural privileges against any invasion from whatever source or however powerful might be the antagonizing elements.

"The very existence of that power presupposes the existence of an independent tribunal, yet we have this Populist convention, because a Populist measure was condemned as unconstitutional, proposing, not to amend the Constitution in the ordinary way prescribed by that instrument itself, but proposing to pack the court so that it will pronounce those laws to be constitutional which the Constitution itself condemns, a proposal to make the courts of law instruments of lawlessness; to violate that sacred pact between the States on which the security of this Nation rests; to profane the temple erected for its protection by the hands of false priests who, though sworn to defend it, will be appointed to destroy it.

Issue of First Magnitude.

"In the time to which I must confine myself tonight I can do nothing but examine that one question which Mr. Bryan himself declares to be the overshadowing issue of this campaign. I am a little puzzled when I read this speech to decide just what Mr. Bryan himself imagines will be the fruit of a change in the standard of value throughout this country. I do not believe that any man can follow wholly with the speech, because if he dissents from one set of conclusions he has got to read but a few paragraphs and he will find another. If Mr. Bryan could show me that by any means known to heaven or on earth wages could be increased, I will be ready to support him, because I know of no test of prosperity absolutely infallible except the rate of wages paid to laborers.

"When we come to find how Mr. Bryan expects to increase the wages of labor we find ourselves lost in a maze of contradiction. No man can tell how, or where, or when the wages of the workingmen are to be increased, but any one who examines the scheme can see that the inevitable tendency, the inevitable consequence of a debasement in the standard of value must be a reduction in the rate of wages, and that is the conspiracy in which the Populists are engaged.

"Now Mr. Bryan tells us that he wants to cheapen the dollar; that he wants to increase the volume of money. I do not believe that any man who ever lived could quite understand a Populist's notion of what money is, further than that he believes it is a desirable thing to get, and that he is not very particular about the means by which he can get his hands on it.

Fallacy as to Money.

"Nothing is more common than the mistake that money and property are identical. They are not. There may be a very large volume of circulating medium, and very great poverty. The issue of paper money simply is no more an increase of wealth than the issue by an individual of his promissory note would show an increase of his property. As a matter of fact an increase in the coinage is no proof of an increase in property, but may be a strong proof of a decrease in wealth. It is not the volume of money, but the activity of money that counts.

"The basis of sound trade is sound money [applause]; money which is intrinsically valuable, money which like the gold coinage of this country the government cannot affect if it tried to. I can take a $10 gold piece and I can defy all the power of all the governments of this earth to take five cents of value from it. Having earned it by the sweat of my brow, having earned it by the exercise of my brain, having earned it by the exchange of my commodities, I can go to the uttermost ends of the earth and wherever I present it its value will be unquestioned and unchallenged. That gold dollar, this meeting, the Democratic party, the honest masses of this country without distinction of party divisions demand shall be paid to the laborer when he earns it, and that no power on earth shall cheat him of the sweat of his brow.

"It is perfectly clear that the purpose of the Populist is to put up the prices of certain commodities. Mr. Bryan's language is that he is going to improve the conditions of the people of this country. I do not suppose he claims he can multiply the number of chairs upon this platform or upon this floor, although he has shown his capacity to empty them. If he is going to work any change in the conditions of men he must increase the material possession of some part of the community.

Government Is Powerless.

"Now, if he got possession of the government tomorrow he would not create one single thing of value by any exercise of governmental power in the world. No power ever yet exercised by tyrant or by constitutional monarch can cause a barren field to become fruitful, can cause two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, can bring together the stones that compose this building and raise them into a stately temple dedicated to political discussion. No, it requires the labor of man, and the labor of man alone to create wealth. If Mr. Bryan is going to enrich somebody, the thing which he means to bestow on him he must take from somebody else. Who is to be despoiled and who is to be enriched by the exercise of this new scheme of government? [A cry of "Silver mine owners."]

"My friends the silver mine owner will get cheated with the rest. A government never can be generous, because if it be generous to one it must be oppressive to another. But his financial scheme contemplates an increase in the price of certian commodities. We are coming now pretty close to the woodpile behind which the African is concealed. Now, if everything in this world or in this country, including labor, be increased in value tomorrow in like proportion not one of us would be affected at all. If everything be increased 10 per cent in value we would pay 10 per cent in addition for what we would buy and get 10 per cent more for what we would sell, and we would be exactly in the same place we occupied before. Therefore, it is fair to assume that is not the lame and impotent conclusion which this Populist revolution contemplates. What then is it? It is an increase in the price of commodities and allowing labor to shift for itself.

Free Silver and the Toilers.

"If the price of commodities be increased and the price of labor be left stationary, why, that means a cutting down of the rates of wages. If, instead of a dollar which consists of a given quantity of gold equal to 100 cents anywhere in the world, with the purchasing power of 100 cents, the laborer is to be paid in dollars worth 50 cents each, why he can only buy half as much with a day's wages as he buys now.

"Wage-earners, Mr. Bryan says, know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of that dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and reëmployment less certain. If that means anything it means that a cheap dollar would give him more employment, more frequent employment, more work, and a chance to get reëmployment after he was discharged. If that means anything it means that if the laborer is willing to have his wages cut down he will get more work.

"But a diminution in the rate of wages does not increase the scope of employment. The more abundant the product the higher the wages. There cannot be an abundant product unless labor is extensively employed. Mr. Bryan would have you believe that prosperity is advanced by cheapening the rate of wages, but the fall in the rate of wages always comes from a narrow production and narrow production means there is little demand for labor in the market.

Panic of 1873.

"When after the panic of 1873 the price of labor fell to 90 cents a day it was harder to obtain labor than when the rate of labor was $2, and the difference between the Populist who seeks to cut down the rate of wages and the Democrat who seeks to protect it is that the Democrats believe that high wages and prosperity are synonymous and the Populist wants to cut the rate of wages in order that he may tempt the farmer to make war upon his own workingmen.

"Mr. Bryan leads the van in saying that it is the creditor he is after. In order that you should understand just how a change in the standard of value enables men to cheat their creditors you have to consider the function which money plays in measuring debts. If I had paid $10 for ten yards of cloth to be delivered to me next week and in the interim the government should pass a law declaring hereafter the yard measure should consist of eighteen inches, and that all existing contracts should be settled in that system of measure, I would be cheated out of half the cloth for which I had paid. If, on the other hand, I owed a cloth merchant for ten yards of cloth, which he had delivered to me and which was payable next week, and in the meantime the government would change the standard value and cut down the unit of coinage one-half, then I would settle that debt for $5, and the cloth merchant would have been cheated. Now the Populist loves to say that the creditor is a person who oppresses the Western farmer; the creditors of this country are not the bankers; they are not the so-called capitalists; they are the laborers, and it is at the expense of labor that this change is made.

Laborer Is a Creditor.

"The laborer is always a creditor for at least one day's work. When any man can show me a laborer who has been paid in advance for a day's work I will show him a laborer who is a debtor. The laborer, by the very law of his being is a creditor for at least one day's work, and is generally a creditor for a week's work or two weeks' work. Every great industrial enterprise has for its chief creditors its own laborers. The heaviest account in every department of industry, whatever it may be, is always the wages account.

"The pretense that the farmer of Nebraska is suffering under the weight of a mortgage contracted under a metal which has steadily increased in value is but a Populistic metaphor. Two-thirds of the farmers have no mortgage debts whatever. I do not believe there is 5 per cent of them that owe a mortgage over three years old, during which time there has been no change in the value of the metal. This proposal of the Populists is an intent to enlist the farmer in a conspiracy to reduce the wages paid this labor that he may have a larger proportion of his own products, and they are willing to cut down the wages of every man who works in cities, who toils at the bench, who digs in the mines, who manages the train, in the hope that they can ride into power on a wave of cupidity and greed awakened in the breast of the voter.

American Citizenship Vindicated.

"But, my friends, it is a triumphant vindication of American citizenship that this attempt to enlist the farming and agricultural members of this community into this conspiracy has failed, miserably, utterly, absolutely. Every Western State which in 1890 and in 1892 fell into the hands of the Populists and went into the Farmers' Alliance before their real purposes were executed were purified, and the Populistic forces scattered out of existence when the farmer of this country understood precisely what the Populists meant for his welfare was really for his ruin. The farmer, who, when this country was in danger, shouldered his musket to set it aside when the last shot had been fired on the Southern battlefield, whose moderation prevented the political warriors at Washington from pursuing a policy of discrimination and punishment in the Southern States—that farmer who made the policy of the North a policy of conciliation, of forgiveness, of reunion, whose hand it was that made ruin of her cities and ashes of her homes, received her once more and said, 'Live in peace and sin no more.' That farmer today is the mainstay of order and of property, as he was the mainstay of the union. There was a Populistic delegation from States that were Democratic, but it is a significant fact that every Northern State in which there was a chance of electing a Democratic Governor or of choosing Democratic Electors with the exception of Missouri and Indiana stood boldly and firmly for the gold standard at Chicago, and they were submerged by a wave of Populism from the South. My friends, there has been a great change in the Democratic organization of the Southern States.

New-Born Sectionalism.

"The men, who, from a mistaken sense of loyalty followed their States out of the Union, whose gallantry in war, whose fortitude in defeat, won the admiration of the civilized world, the men whose virtues commanded the support of Northern opinion in the attempt to overturn carpetbag governments in the Southern States, the men who led their people through all the troubled period of reconstruction back into a full union with the sister States, these men, like Hampton in North Carolina and Caffrey in Louisiana, have been swept from power, a new set has got into the saddle, a set of leaders of which Tillman is the exponent, who boldly unfurled the sectional flag at Chicago and declared that this Populist movement is a direct movement against the prosperity of the East.

"Men of New York, toilers of America, guardians of your own homes, will you allow your rate of wages to be affected [cries of "Never," "Never,"] by any man who never has paid wages at all if he could get out of it? Will you submit to this conspiracy between the professional farmers, the farmers who cultivate the quarrels of their neighbors, farmers who labor with their jaws, Populist agitators of the West, and the unreconciled slave-holders of the South?

"This is a conspiracy between professional farmers who want to pay low wages and the unreconciled slaveholder, who would like to pay no wages at all. [Applause.]

"Here is the real root of this conspiracy. Mr. Bryan did not create it. No man can create a movement like this. The forces that created it are active and have been working in a thousand different directions. Mr. Bryan, representing this theory, is but like a drop of water on the crest of the wave, more conspicuous, but no more important than the millions of drops that form its base.

Purposes of the Populists.

"The Populistic movement is the attempt of the professional farmers, of the men who are unwilling to share with the laborer, to appeal to their greed.

"The type of this class is an enemy of public order; he is an obstacle to progress; he is a conspirator against the peace and prosperity of the industrial masses of the country.

"I have said that the laborer is the object of this conspiracy, and he is. But let no man imagine that if they are successful the injury will all be borne by the man who works with his hands. He would be the last to suffer and the last to recover from its effects. But the shock to civilization which would ensue from such a breach of public and private faith would be irreparable. Its effect no man could measure from any experience of the human race. We cannot tell to what degree it would paralyze industry.

"If I were asked to define civilization I should say it was industrial coöperation. Everything that a man does for his own benefit acts directly upon the interests of his neighbors. No man can stand alone in a civilized community. His interests, his prospects, his fortunes are to some extent shared by his fellows. There is not an ear of corn ripening in the Western fields that does not affect the price of bread to you and to me. The farmer who scatters seed upon the ground, by that act starts into motion the wheels of the factory; he sharpens the tools of the carpenter; he stimulates the construction of railroads; he causes the engineers to plan new bridges crossing currents, new tunnels under rivers, new canals joining oceans and separating continents.

Elements of Prosperity.

"If the farmer did not work, if the miner did not dig in the subterranean gallery, every other department of industry would languish, for men would not produce and create if they did not see in the industry and activity of others a prospect of a demand for the commodity which they produce, and so every man in the world is bound closely to the destiny and interests of his fellowman.

"Underlying the whole scheme of civilization is the confidence men have in each other. Confidence in their honesty; confidence in their integrity; confidence in their industry; confidence in their future. If we want silver coinage tomorrow, if we even debase our standard of value, men say that still you would have the same property you have today, you would still have the same soil, you would still have the same continent. And it is true But so did the Indian have the same rivers that roll past our cities and turns the wheel of commerce as they pass. So the mountains piled full of mineral treasures 400 years ago. The same atmosphere enwrapped this contitnet; the same soil covered the fields; the same sun shone in heaven, and yet there was none but the savage pursuing the pathway of war through the trackless forests; and the river bore no single living thing except the Indian in his canoe pursuing a pathway of destruction. There was no industrial coöperation because the Indian was a savage and did not understand the principles by which men aid each other in taking from the bosom of the earth the wealth which makes life bearable and develops the intelligence which makes civilization. Anything that attacks that basis of human confidence is a crime against civilization and a blow against the foundations of social order.

Theory of Hostility.

"Wherever you find Populists assembled you will find discussions proceeding upon the theory that men are hostile to each other in their interests; that the condition of life is one of contest. At Chicago Mr. Bryan declared:

"'When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests we reply that you have disturbed our business interests.'

[A voice: "He was right."]

"He was, my friend. When a man loses all sense he has a right to defy those that possess any. [Laughter.] I merely desire to call the attention of this gathering to the character of that speech, to the underlying spirit that pervades it, and then to ask the workingmen of this country, to ask the citizens of this Nation if the government should be trusted to the hands of men whose conception of civilized society is one of warfare and strife.

"We believe that the very essence of civilization is mutual interest, mutual forbearance, mutual coöperation. We believe the world has got past the time when men's hands are at each others' throats. We believe today that men stand shoulder to shoulder, working together for a common purpose, beneficial to all [applause], and we believe that this attempt to assail wages, which means an attempt to attack the prosperity of all, will be resisted, not by a class, but by the whole Nation.

"What labor has gained that shall it keep. The rate of wages paid to it today is the lowest rate we will ever willingly accept. We look forward to a farther and farther increase in the prosperity of workingmen, not merely by an increase in the daily wage, but by a further increase in the purchasing power of wages. Men who tell us that the prices of farm products have fallen and that the farmer for that reason is a sufferer forget that while the price of wages has risen off the farm the efficiency of labor has increased; that the cost of production has been reduced through the aid of machinery while the wages of the individual laborer may have risen.

Hopes for Cheaper Living.

"While wages remain at their present rate I hope there will be a further and further continuous decrease in the cost of living. There is no way in which I can be admitted to a share of God's bounty except through a fall in the prices of the necessaries of life.

"While we have in existence a system of mutual coöperation, which is but another name for civilized society, all are admitted to a share in every ounty which Providence showers upon the earth. The dweller in the tenement, stooping over his bench, who never sees a field of waving corn, who has never inhaled the perfume of grasses and of flowers, is yet made the participator in all the bounties of Providence in the purifying influences of the atmosphere, in the ripening rays of the sun, when the product of the soil is made cheaper to him every day by the abundance of the harvest. [Applause.] It is from his share in this bounty that the Populist wants to exclude the American workingman. To him we say, in the name of humanity, in the name of progress: 'You shall neither press a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor nor press a scourge upon his back. [Applause.] You shall not rob him of study, of progress in the skill of his craft. You shall not obscure the golden prospects of a further improvement in his condition by a further cheapening of the cost of living, as well as by a further depreciation of the dollar which is paid to him.' [Applause.]

Plea for the Workingman.

"The man who raises his hand against the progress of the workingman raises his hand against prosperity. He seeks to restrict the volume of production, he seeks to degrade the condition of the man who is steadily improving himself and in his own improvement is accomplishing the improvement of all mankind, but this attempt will fail.

"I do not regret this campaign. The time has come when the people of this country will show their capacity for self government. They will prove that the men who have left the world in the pathway of progress will be jealous guardians of liberty and of order. They are not to be seduced by appeals to their cupidity or moved by threats of injury. They will forever guard and jealously guard and trim the lamp of enlightenment and progress. They will ever relentlessly press and crush under their heels the flaming torch of Populist dissent, Populist agitation, and Populist destruction. When this tide of agitation shall have receded, this tide of Populist agitation, this assault upon common honesty and upon industry shall have been abated forever, the foundations of this republic will remain undisturbed. This government will still shelter a people indissolubly wedded to liberty and order, jealously forbidding any distinction of burden or of privilege, conserving property, maintaining morality, resting forever upon the broad basis of American patriotism and American intelligence."

Ignore Idaho Free Silver Republicans.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 18.—At the evening session of the Popocratic convention it was decided that a conference would be held with the Populists alone and that the silver Republicans should be left out. The Populist convention did not proceed so far, only appointing ordinary committees. The evident plan was to force the initiative on the Popocrats.

Sound Money Democrats in Vermont.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Aug. 18.—The State convention of sound money Democrats met today and selected delegates to the Indianapolis convention. The platform demands the maintenance of a gold standard.

Good positions secured by students at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. No. 315 Wabash-av.

BRYAN MAKES A DENIAL.

GIVES OUT A STATEMENT REGARDING THURSTON'S CHARGES.

Says He Has Never Been in the Employ of Any Mine-Owners, Individually or Collectively, and Has Never Been Paid by Any Bimetallic Association—States the Sources of His Income—Offers to Give a Schedule of His Receipts.

Upper Red Hook, N. Y., Aug. 18.—William J. Bryan, for the first time since Senator John M. Thurston declared that he (Bryan) was in the employ of mine owners, tonight made an official denial. He said tonight:

"I have already denied this charge on several occasions, but the reiteration of it by Senator Thurston, a distinguished resident of my own State, justified me in answering it again. I have never at any time or under any circumstances been in the employ of any mine owners, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly, nor have I ever been in the employ of or paid by any bimetallic league association. Aside from my editorial salary of about $150 per month, paid by the Omaha World-Herald, and a small amount derived from the legal profession, my income since my retirement from Congress has been derived entirely from lectures before Chautauqua Lyceum and lecture bureaus, which have usually paid me a fixed sum, and from contributions made by the people of the localities where I have spoken. In some instances I have received nothing at all. In most cases I have received more than enough to pay traveling expenses. In only two instances, I think, has my compensation exceeded $100, and in these instances it was about $200 at one place and about $300 at the other.

"The first platform on which I ran for Congress in 1890 before I was known politically outside of my State, contained a free coinage plank, and my Republican opponent that year was an advocate of free coinage. In the campaign of 1892 I again ran on a free coinage platform. In 1894 I again ran on a free coinage platform, and my opponent for the Senate, Mr. Thurston, while opposing unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, insisted that he favored bimetallism. I wrote the free coinage plank on which I ran in 1890 and the free coinage planks in the Nebraska State platforms in 1891, 1894, and 1896, and tried to secure the adoption of free coinage planks in the State platform in 1892 and 1893. I only mention this to show that my advocacy of free silver is not of recent date.

"Having made this answer to Mr. Thurston's letter I shall hereafter take no notice of individual or newspaper comment on the subject. If the Republican National committee will say officially that I have ever been employed to deliver speeches by any mine owner, a group of mine owners, or by any association supported by mine owners I am ready to make a statement showing in detail all money received by me for speechmaking."

When Mr. Bryan arose this morning he found a great many of the letters to contain invitations from various cities to speak. He said:

"This is the very reason why I don't want my route made known. I shall speak at as many places as possible and as often as the Campaign committee desires me, but I cannot stop at every place."

This village is striving this morning to regain its usual quietude. Two thousand spectators were present last night, and the hotelkeeper remarked sagely this morning:

"There ain't been so many people here since Martin Van Buren visited here."

This statement recalled what is a historical fact, that the only other Presidential nominee that ever got so far in this part of the country or visited this particular spot was Martin Van Buren.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and Mr. and Ms. Perrine went to Spring Lake this afternoon on a fishing expedition. Tomorrow or Thursday Mr. Bryan will take a trip over the river into the Catskills. Mrs. Bryan is looking and feeling better already after the two days' trip, and Mr. Bryan's voice is in prime condition.

SITUATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Populists Incline to Fuse with Republicans Rather than with Popocrats.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—There was a mustering of Popocrats at Congressional headquarters today, and every patriot who called had either a suggestion or a request to submit to Chairman Jones of the National committee.

One of the most conspicuous visitors was Evan Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, father of Clark Howell, who is to be in charge of the Bryan literary bureau. Young Howell could not come to Washington to receive his instructions from Senator Jones, so his distinguished sire, laden with anecdotes and incidents of the political situation in Georgia, was his proxy. It is believed the elder Howell will direct the movements of the son during the campaign, but the father will allow the credit for the work to be bestowed upon the son.

Josephus Daniels, editor and National Committeeman from North Carolina, was also among Senator Jones' callers on a two-fold mission. In addition to a desire to confer with Chairman Jones on the general situation he wishes to follow the movements of Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, who is conducting the meeting of the Populist Executive committee in this city. The situation is badly mixed in North Carolina. Both the Republicans and Popocrats are figuring on making terms with the Populists of that State. Mr. Daniels says the Popocrats are willing to concede the Populists five Watson Electors in return for Populistic support for Bryan. The Populists still have that proposition under consideration.

They would rather do business with the Republicans if an equally advantageous proposition comes from the McKinley camp.

The situation in North Carolina is exceedingly interesting, and it was the subject of a three-cornered conference between Senators Jones and Butler and Committeeman Daniels. It is evident Mr. Daniels does not feel confident over the Popocratic position and he does not regard it with as much promise as some of the sanguine Popocrats of that State. On the other hand, Senator Butler appeared to be quite satisfied that the Populists will give the vote of that State to Bryan and Watson. This is not what the Popocrats desire, and Butler is disposed to drive the hardest bargain possible in the interest of the Populist party.

Chairman Jones still shudders at the thought of going to Chicago, where he will be separated from those upon whom he relied for advice and counsel to manage the campaign.

There was a long conference over the question of establishing free silver clubs in the South and West to act in conjunction with the Association of National Popocratic Clubs. At the conference were Chairman Jones, Gen. Chauncey F. Black, Senator Faulkner, Representatives McMillin and Richardson of Tennessee, Livingston of Georgia, Evan Howell, and Josephus Daniels. After the views of the conferrees had been exchanged Secretary Gardner was directed to send out letters to free silver representatives in every Congressional district in the country requesting that some one be named to the National committee who is competent and willing to take charge of the organization of free silver clubs in every Congressional district. It was also determined to request every club thus organized to send a representative to the second quadrennial convention of Popocratic clubs to be held at St. Louis Sept. 30.

Chairman Jones leaves for Chicago tomorrow.

RELATIONS OF POPS AND POPULISTS.

Little Comfort for the Former Is Held Out in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The State Populist committee has been called to meet in Birmingham on Sept. 3 to decide the position the Populists will take in the national campaign. Most of the Populist leaders seen today were of the opinion that the State committee will cause a Bryan and Watson Electoral ticket to be put out

Some of the leaders talk still of open fusion with the Republicans on the McKinley ticket, but the general impression now is that they will not go that far on account of the silver tenets of their followers, but at the same time it is certain, so Chairman G. B. Deans says, that nothing will be done to aid the Popocratic party.

Mitchell, S. D., Aug. 18.—The Democratic State Central committee was in session here last night to determine whether a State convention would be held to put up a State ticket. Senator Pettigrew and Senator Kyle were present. It was decided to indorse the Populist State ticket and the nominees of the Chicago convention.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 18.—A special to the Bee says: "Eugene V. Debs has written a letter to George P. Garrison of Chadron, Neb., setting forth his views on silver and fusion between the Democrats and Populists.

"He says:

"'Without the support of the Populists the Democratic party could not win. The Populists, animated by patriotic motives, accorded first honors to the Democrats, and the Democrats, if they are animated by similar motives, will now accord the Populists second place by placing Mr. Watson on the ticket with Mr. Bryan.

"'Failing to accord the People's party such recognition by giving them a place on the national ticket there will be dissatisfaction, which may culminate in open revolt.'"

Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp arrived at Lookout Inn last night. He is suffering considerably from heart affection. He says that while confident Bryan will be elected he will not be able to take much part in the campaign on account of his poor health.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 18.—The State convention of the National party of Illinois meets here tomorrow. Charles S. Bentley, the party candidate for President, will be present and deliver an address tomorrow evening. The Nationalists are broad-gauge Prohibitionists, opposed to fusion.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The Popocratic and Populist State Central committees and the Congressional and State candidates will meet in Des Moines tomorrow for a conference on the campaign. Charlie Walsh of the National committee will arrive in the morning. Gen. Weaver will attend the conference.

BRYAN MAJORITY FORCED TO YIELD

Hot Fight in the Kansas Convention of the National Party.

Governor	HENRY DOUTHILL
Lieutenant-Governor	E. CLARK
Chief Justice	J. R. SILVER
Secretary of State	F. S. WATERS
Attorney-General	MRS. LUCIA O. CASE
Treasurer	JAMES MURRAY
Auditor	LEVI BELKNAP
State Superintendent	C. H. McCLARKIN

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The State convention of the National party held here today came near breaking up in a row because about half of the delegates wanted to nominate Bryan and Sewall Electors. There were over forty delegates in attendance, and on the only test vote taken the Bryan men had a majority of two. As all of the rest of the delegates declared that they would bolt if the Bryan men forced their advantage straight National party Electors were nominated finally by acclamation, the Bryan men reserving the right to vote as they pleased.

The test came on the vote to nominate J. Botkin, the nominee of the Populists and Democrats, for Congressman-at-Large. He received twenty-one votes and nineteen were cast against him.

Then the fight over Electors came up and it was apparent that the party's nominee for President was to be abandoned when the middle-of-the-road delegates stood up one after another and declared that if the party was delivered to the Popocrats they would vote for McKinley and Hobart. This threat had the desired effect and the Bryan men consented to the nomination of a new Electoral ticket.

The State ticket as named above was nominated.

DELAWARE'S POPOCRATIC MOB RULE

Silverites Hold Sway and Nominate Their Candidates.

Governor	E. W. TUNNELL
Congress	L. IRVING HANDY
Presidential Electors	JOHN H. RODNEY JOHN HERRINGTON PAYNTER FRAME

Dover, Del., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The Democratic State convention, which met here today, was a mob.

The convention adopted no platform. The resolutions simply affirmed the allegiance of the Democratic party of the State to Democratic principles, and indorsed the nominees of the Chicago National convention.

The contest over the Governor was a wild one. It was confidently expected that Peter J. Ford of Wilmington would be the nominee. The tables were turned within a few days, and Ebe W. Tunnell, the defeated candidate of two years ago, was nominated.

The Ford men are furious, and threaten to bolt.

At the close of the ballot for the Gubernatorial candidate an attempt to nominate a Congressional candidate was made, but the Ford men would listen to nothing. The confusion increased until the convention hall was a perfect bedlam. A motion to adjourn for half an hour was sprung and carried.

When the delegates reassembled the furious Ford men remained away.

The convention then nominated L. Irving Handy, a silverite, for Congress; John H. Rodney of Newcastle County, John Harrington of Kent, and Paynter Frame of Sussex for Presidential Electors.

The convention was decidedly for free silver. Rodney is the only pronounced gold man on the ticket.

POPULISTS TO STAND BY WATSON.

National Committee Declines to Take Him Off the Ticket.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—When the Populist National committee adjourned tonight after an all-day session Senator Butler was asked:

"What action did the committee take with regard to the withdrawal of Bryan or Watson from the Populist ticket?"

"The People's party ticket as named at St. Louis," replied Senator Butler, "is Bryan and Watson, and that will be the People's party ticket until the polls close in November. Mr. Bryan is as much our candidate as Mr. Watson, and as far as this committee has the power it will strive just as hard to elect one as the other, and will leave nothing in its power undone to help either or both, but it will not help one candidate at the expense of the other."

Mr. Washburne, the Massachusetts member of the committee, who was standing by when this announcement was made, said that the statement was the unanimous expression of the committee.

As soon as the Popocratic managers heard of this announcement Chairman Jones had another interview with Senator Butler, but both declined to state its import.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL IS FOR GOLD.

Organ of the Wisconsin Democracy Declares for Sound Money.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee Journal, the leading organ of the Democratic party of Wisconsin, which has ever since the Chicago convention been on the fence, has come out squarely for the gold Democrats.

Congressional Nominations.

At Large.	Delaware	L. Irving Handy	Popocrat
11	Iowa	A. Van Wagener	Popocrat
5	Maryland	Sidney E. Mudd	Republican
7	Michigan	H. G. Snover	Republican
1	Minnesota	P. Fitzpatrick	Popocrat
5	Nebraska	W. H. Thompson	Popocrat
28	New York	S. E. Payne	Republican
16	Pennsylvania	H. B. Packer	Republican

Illinois Legislative Nominations.

Dis.	Branch.	Nominee.	Politics.
30	House	M. M. Barnett	Populist
32	Senate	S. M. Pemberton	Republican
32	House	R. N. Torrence	Republican
32	House	S. M. Long	Republican

ARRANGE FOR A WINNING FIGHT.

First Meeting of the German-American Republican Club.

The German-American Republican club of Cook County held its first meeting of the campaign at the Schiller Building last night. The room was decorated with evergreens, flags, and flowers, and large paintings of McKinley, Hobart, and Tanner were unveiled. A series of large mass-meetings was planned, the first to take place in two weeks at some large down-town hall. At these meetings prominent speakers from other States are to be invited. Besides the down-town meetings there are to be several on the North and West Sides. A new campaign song was heard and adopted. The first part of it is as follows:

Once more, you comrades, come along,
We'll march along a million strong;
We'll save the country from disgrace,
And land McKinley in his place.

MILLER'S COMBINATION IS BROKEN.

Minimum Selling Price Is Removed and Competition Is Open.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 18.—Private advices from the East today stated that the millers' combination was a thing of the past and the millers were free to do as they pleased once more. Milwaukee members of the combine state that the minimum selling price has been removed, and that there is now no limit to selling either way. The removal of the selling price limit will operate to place the Eastern on the same footing as the Western mills.

GOLD MAN FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS NOMINATE WERTHEIMER.

Adams A. Goodrich and Thomas A. Moran Chosen as Delegates to the National Convention to Be Held in Indianapolis Sept. 2—Adolf Kraus Selected as the Presidential Elector—Other Important Business Transacted at the District Convention.

First Congressional District Honest Money Democrats held their convention at headquarters, No. 119 La Salle street, last night and named a Congressional candidate and several Chairmen of committees for the State and national conventions. D. V. Samuels of the Fourth Ward was made Chairman and John F. Clare of the Third Ward Secretary. The meeting was enthusiastic from start to finish. Quite a number of prominent Democrats were present, among them being:

William A. Vincent, Adams A. Goodrich, Adolf Kraus, D. V. Samuels, J. H. Hopkins, Theodore Oehne, R. E. Corrigan, E. J. Queeny, John P. Hopkins, John F. O'Malley, William Legner, M. Secord, and W. C. Asay.

The convention nominated the following men for the positions mentioned:

Congressman—Benjamin J. Wertheimer, Third Ward.

Member of State Board of Equalization—R. L. Henry, Fourth Ward.

Delegates to National Convention—Adams A. Goodrich, Thomas A. Moran.

Alternates to National Convention—D. K. Pfaelzer and George A. Neeb.

Presidential Elector—Adolph Kraus.

Member of State Central Committee—Theodore Oehne.

Member of Committee on Credentials—J. H. Anschell.

Member of Committee on Resolutions—Austin W. Wright.

Member of Committee on Permanent Organization—E. M. Beckerman.

Member of Committee on Delegates and Alternates-at-Large to the National Convention—William C. Asay.

Member of Committee on Presidential Electors-at-Large—Howard Crutcher.

Member of Committee on State Central Committee-at-Large—James M. Quinlan.

Members of the Congressional Campaign Committee—R. E. Corrigan, Third Ward; D. V. Samuels, Fourth Ward; H. C. Schaar, Thirty-first Ward; E. J. Queeny, Thirty-second Ward; E. M. Beckerman, Thirty-third Ward; Michael Conlin, Thirty-fourth Ward; G. L. Quigg, Thornton. The Chairman was instructed to appoint the members of the committee from the other county towns.

NO DICTATION BY GOLD COMMITTEE

Democrats Mean to Let Sound Money Conventions Name Their Selections.

There was a full meeting of the Executive committee of the Democratic Sound Money County Central committee yesterday afterroomo, at which business preliminary to the work to be done at the Congressional conventions and the merits of candidates who are desirous of securing sound money nominations were discussed. It was decided that the conventions should settle those matters themselves and that there should be no dictation by the committee. A number of names were added to the Executive committee to serve as a campaign committee in connection with the Central committee. Glowing reports were brought in by all members of the Executive committee, and also by several members of the State committee, as to the progress of the work through the county and State. The Executive committee passed resolutions indorsing the action of the Chairman and Secretary in having the name "Cook County Democratic Central committee" emblazoned in large gold letters on the windows of the headquarters.

INDORSES GORDON FOR PRESIDENT.

Marquette Club Anxious to See Him Head National Republican League.

The candidacy of Charles U. Gordon for election as President of the National League of Republican Clubs received a decided impetus last evening when the Marquette club of Chicago passed a resolution indorsing his ambition and pledging the loyal support of the members of the club in his campaign for the election. The resolution follows:

"We, members of the Marquette club, feel justly proud of the distinction conferred upon our fellow-member by the recent action of the Illinois Republican League, and most heartily approve and indorse the same. Mr. Gordon's executive ability, his tact and ability as an organizer, his sterling Republicanism have all been proved, and if honored by the Presidency of the National League we believe his work will prove the wisdom of its choice; and in thus honoring him the National League of Republican Clubs will reflect credit and honor upon itself.

"We pledge his candidacy our loyal support, and to this end we recommend the appointment by the President of this club of a committee of 150 members, who shall attend the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs and use all honorable means to secure his election."

Mr. Gordon's candidacy previously had received favorable consideration at the hands of a large number of the State delegations that will attend the Milwaukee convention. It was stated at the Marquette club last evening that the entire West and South and some of the Eastern States were already known to favor his candidacy, and that the National committee would be pleased at his selection, Mr. Gordon being a warm personal friend of Chairman Mark Hanna.

Mr. Gordon's leading opponents in the race for the Presidency of the league will be Gen. W. H. McAlpin, the present incumbent, and Mr. Woodmansee of Iowa.

The Lincoln club of this city, at a meeting held last week, adopted resolutions favoring Mr. Gordon's candidacy and appointed a committee of twenty-five members to go to Milwaukee to work for his election.

Next Friday evening the Hamilton club will meet to take similar action.

Thomas J. Morgan Set Right.

In the symposium of views of labor leaders printed in THE TRIBUNE on Monday Thomas J. Morgan, Secretary of the International Machinists' Union, was misquoted. Through a clerical error in transcribing notes he was made to say: "The root and cause of all labor ills is in the maintenance of the present standard of money." What Mr. Morgan did say was the trouble is due to "the private ownership of the means of production and distribution." The sentence attributed to him was from an interview with another man.

Illinois Women at Work.

The Central committee of the Illinois Women's Republican organization has opened headquarters in Room, 34, Floor D, Great Northern Hotel. Mrs. L. B. Chattuck, the Chairman, Mrs. Charles Affeld, and Mrs. Ida M. Dempsey are in charge. The Cook County committee is also located there with Mrs. J. T. Boujine and Mrs. Julia G. Aldrich at the head of the work.

Strong

Nerves just as surely come from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as does the cure of scrofula, salt rheum, or other so-called blood diseases. This is simply because the blood affects the condition of all the bones,

Nerves

muscles, and tissues. If it is impure it cannot properly sustain these parts. If made pure, rich, red, and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla, it carries health instead of disease, and repairs the worn, nervous system as nothing else can do. Thus nervous prostration, hysteria, neuralgia, heart palpitation, are cured by

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Because it is the One True Blood Purifier.
Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion.

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TANNER IS THEIR MAN.

FAVORITE CANDIDATE GIVEN A RINGING RECEPTION.

Thousands Turn Out to Greet the Nominee for Governor at Jacksonville—Senator Burrows of Michigan Delivers an Argumentative Oration on the Financial Question and Dispels the Popocratic and Populistic Free Coinage Illusions.

(Continued from first page.)

every point he made and was in full sympathy with him at every step.

It was not entirely a Republican audience either. Morgan County is a Democratic county and the Sixteenth a Democratic district, so there was a good sprinkling of Democrats in the big crowd. Some of them were Jacksonville business-men, some of them farmers from this and other counties, and they were all close listeners, and many of them joined in the applause which followed the Senator's statement that today hundreds of thousands of patriotic Democrats were rallying to save the credit and honor of the Nation as they rallied in 1861 to save its life.

The speech was received well throughout, but perhaps the part most applauded of all was when the speaker made thrusts at Gov. Altgeld when reading the Popocratic platform and reached the clause denouncing Cleveland for sending Federal troops to Chicago.

"Can it be possible," he asked, "because a Chief Executive reached out his arm and put down riotous disturbances the doctrine of State rights is to be declared again?"

At the close of the Senator's speech there were cheers for McKinley and Tanner and then loud calls for Rinaker. The old General responded in a few words, and the meeting adjourned until evening.

John R. Tanner left for Chicago at 7:30 o'clock tonight over the Alton. Senator Burrows goes tomorrow morning.

Proceedings in Detail.

At 2:30 o'clock Chairman Morrison called the meeting to order, and after music by the Juvenile Band of Jacksonville and by the Victor male quartet of Peoria, introduced Mrs. O. D. Moore, who presented the Lincoln Republican club with a banner of gold and silver. She said:

"The Republican women of Morgan County in appreciation of your participation in the campaign struggle of 1896 desire to present to you this banner, hoping that you may carry it victoriously at the close." [Applause.]

Thomas Worthington of Jacksonville accepted the banner for the club. He said:

"Ladies of the Morgan Republican club and Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been requested as a member of the Lincoln club and on behalf of that organization to express to the ladies of the Morgan County Republican club our profound thanks for this beautiful gift. It is an emblem of gold and silver and typifies one of the principles of the Republican party. [Applause.]

"The Lincoln club is an organization which hopes itself worthy to bear the name of that great American emancipator. [Great applause.] The Lincoln club for a few years has been engaged in an earnest struggle for the principles of the Republican party. It is still engaged in that struggle. In spite of all this club and the American people could do four years ago, the American workingmen were deceived and were induced by prophets of the Democratic party to hand over the American market to the foreign manufacturers. Those manufacturers are prosperous. Those workingmen are prosperous, our manufacturers are idle, and the workingmen many of them are seeking for bread. It is one of the principles of the Lincoln club to do its little part in the restoration of the American principle of protection.

"Bearing the name of that great Lincoln it could not do anything which it did not believe to be for the glory of the American people, hence it is unalterably opposed to the debasement of the coin of the United States. [Applause].

"We expect to carry this banner during this campaign and we expect to carry it side by side with that glorious flag, and when the days of November shall roll around we expect that banner and that flag to be lifted aloft as a glorious sign of Republican success, of protection, of reciprocity, and of honest money." [Great applause.]

Introduces Mr. Tanner.

Then Chairman Morrison introduced as the next speaker Mr. Tanner, saying:

"My Fellow-citizens: We have with us today a distinguished citizen of our State who, it was expected, would address you on the political issues involved in the present campaign, but owing to an accident received some days since, and owing to the exertion of delivering an address yesterday at Carthage, he found himself so fatigued and so incapacitated that it will be impossible for him to undergo the exertion of addressing you on this occasion. But he is present.

"I have the distinguished pleasure and satisfaction of introducing to you Capt. John R. Tanner of Illinois." [Great applause.]

There were cheering and applause when Capt. Tanner faced the audience and it was some moments before he could make himself heard.

He then addressed them as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens of Morgan County and the adjoining counties in this section of the State, for I am satisfied that all these acres of people are not assembled here from one county alone: I am pleased indeed to see the citizens of Morgan County, of the beautiful City of Jacksonville, the home of my personal friend, Buck Hinrichsen [laughter and applause], taking so lively an interest in the affairs of that gentleman and of the principles that he represents. My friend Gen. Rinaker, who is here on this stand, and whom you will have the opportunity of hearing this afternoon, will look for my distinguished friend Hinrichsen in the two and a half months of the campaign in this Sixteenth Congressional District.

"Fellow-citizens, as my old friend has already informed you, owing to an unfortunate accident that I had in your adjoining county of Adams a few days ago, I am physically unable to address you; but what is my loss is your gain, for we have with us here today one of the distinguished statesmen and orators of our country, hailing from the State of Michigan, who will address you.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to have the opportunity of looking into your faces, and I promise that if I get over this little scratch that I will be back here during the campaign and talk with you upon the political issues which are now before the American people. I thank you." [Applause.]

Mr. Burrows Greeted.

Then J. C. Burrows was introduced by Chairman Morrison as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, the next portion of the performance on this occasion will be an address by a gentleman of great political experience—an experienced man in the affairs of this Nation, representing our sister State of Michigan as a Senator in the Congress of the United States. It would be indecorous in me to take up your time in any further introduction. I ask of you to quietly hear his address. I am confident you will be rejoiced when you have done so. I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. J. C. Burrows, Senator in Congress from Michigan." [Applause.]

It was some time before Mr. Burrows could make himself heard because of the applause and cheering which greeted him. When quiet was restored eventually he said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Fellow-Citizens: If you have received an impression that the address to which you will listen this afternoon will be to any degree eloquent I desire to disabuse your minds at the outset. "I often think, after so flattering an introduction, that if I had regard to my personal reputation only I would remain silent, for you will find before I am through that I am only a plain, blunt man, who speaks to tell you that which you yourselves do know. And the only purpose I shall have this afternoon is to speak to the good sense and judgment of this vast audience, and in no way seek to inflame your passions or excite your prejudices. This audience this afternoon proclaims in more eloquent phrase than I can command your own appreciation of the importance of this campaign. When I listened to the song calling to arms and looked upon this sea of upturned faces it took me back to '61, when the life of this great republic was assailed—when it was proposed to wipe from the map of empires the great republic of the western hemisphere.

Contest of Ballots.

"Although this is not to be a battle of bullets it is to be a contest of ballots, upon the result of which hangs, in my judgment, the individual prosperity of every man and woman before me this afternoon, and the honor and good name of all the people. It takes me back to 1861, because I am conscious of the fact that today, as then, parties are loosened, party allegiance is refused or ignored, and men of all parties are rallying to the defense of the common cause. It is not a contest of the Republican party alone, but as in 1861 Democrats by the hundreds of thousands tore down their party banner and trampled it beneath their feet, and knew no party name nor party allegiance until the flag of their country was triumphant everywhere [applause], so today Democrats, business-men, men of judgment, men of composure, men of patriotism, are turning their backs upon the Chicago platform and its nominees and declaring that as they stood for the life of the Nation in 1861 they will stand for that Nation's honor in 1896. [Applause.]

Perils of the Hour.

"I wish it was possible for me to impress upon you my own conception of the perils of this hour. It does seem to me as if the very foundations of this great republic were rocking and that its capstone was loosening, and I want to present to you in the hour you honor me with a hearing my own idea of the issue of this campaign. You are also about to select a President of the United States, and I may say to you confidentially that the selection will fall upon McKinley of Ohio. [Cheers and applause.] He is to be the Executive of State for four years and recommend legislation and indorse the laws of the Republic.

"You are also to select a National House of Representatives, upon which will devolve the formation of great appropriation bills and the inauguration of a policy of taxation in this country. You are also to select one-third of the United States Senate, and I wish you had the opportunity to select the other two-thirds. [Laughter and applause.] So that in your hands by the ballot you are to deposit you are to determine the character of the executive and the character of the legislative branch of this great Nation. And let me say here, if you have a bad Executive, if you have an Executive that has not the courage to maintain order and peace and execute the laws everywhere under the shadow of our flag, it will be your fault and not mine. [Applause.] If you elect a Congress of the United States and a Senate that shall enact unwholesome legislation you have nobody to blame but yourself, and let me say to you that if this government ever falls it will not be destroyed by public men, but it will be destroyed by the American people themselves at the ballot box of a free Nation.

Conventions Are Numerous.

"In obedience to public custom conventions have been held to formulate declarations and principles and nominate candidates upon those platforms. Several conventions already have been held and others are yet to follow. [Laughter.] There have been conventions enough and platforms enough and candidates enough, I should think, this year to satisfy the American people. [Laughter.] You can vote for anybody, anything, or any class of principles that you want. [Laughter.]

"The opportunity is excellent, as suggested by my friend. But it is important out of this mass of declarations and from this multiplicity of candidates, it is important that we should vote for the right principles of government and the candidates to carry out those principles.

"Now, the Republican party met in convention and without apologizing for its past faced the future with the courage and patriotism which always has characterized its conduct and declared to the American people if restored to power that it would reënact a protective tariff [applause] that would preserve the American market for the American producer [applause], and open the American workshops for the American workmen. [Applause.]

"No mistake about that; that is one declaration we made. We also declared in favor of the reëstablishment of the great doctrine of reciprocity, by which we were opening the markets of the world to the surplus products of our farms and factories without surrendering out own market. [Applause.] We declared further that we are in favor of building a navy and constructing coast defenses, a navy that can defend our flag on every sea, and coast defenses that can resist the oppression of any power on earth. [Applause.]

"We declared also in favor of a merchant marine, enough to carry the commerce of the United States, American ships manned by American seamen, bearing the commerce of this republic sheltered under the American flag. [Applause.]

Monroe Doctrine and Cuba.

"We declared in favor of a foreign policy which, while conservative and broadened, shall be bold and patriotic [applause]—a foreign policy that will defend the Monroe doctrine, and say to all the world that you shall not increase your possessions on the Western Hemisphere if it endangers our welfare. We declared our sympathy for the patriotic Cubans who are struggling for the right of self-government. We protest against the inhuman butcheries in Turkey while the powers of Europe stand by and refuse to interfere because they cannot agree upon the plunder to be divided, and, finally, we declare in favor of extending to the surviving veterans, not the full measure of the Nation's due, but to be as liberal to them and theirs so long as living as they were prodigal in their sacrifices for your country. [Great applause.]

"And I want to say to my comrades here this afternoon that the army of the survivors is being mustered out year by year, and this may be the last time you will have an opportunity to vote on the same ticket for a comrade President and a comrade Governor. [Applause.] Finally, the Republican party declared—and I want to read this so that there will be no mistake about it—for what I am to read is the storm center of this contest, and I am going to read it right from the platform so there will be no mistake about it:

"'The Republican party declares that it is unreservedly for sound money.' [Applause.] If there is any man here this afternoon who is not for sound money I wish you would rise. [Laughter and applause.] This community of Christian men and women would like to see you. [Laughter.] 'We are unreservedly for sound money.' [Applause.] The Republican party caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879 and since then every dollar has been as good as gold. [Applause.] That is that awful word. [Laughter.] Isn't that true?

Resumption of Payment.

"Didn't we cause the resumption of specie payment? Didn't the boys take the greenback with a promise to pay on it and go down into the front of battle and fight for the perpetuity of the government upon its face that it would pay these promises? And were there not some men in the republic who said after the war was over and we had $400,000,000 of greenbacks and they were worth 35 and 40 cents on the dollar, were there not some of our fellow-citizens who declared that we never could pay them? Of course none here in Illinois, but elsewhere [laughter], and the moment we commenced paying them they said: 'Why, you are contracting the currency. We will have hard times. Prices are going down. You are going back on the sound basis. We bought our farms with 33-cent dollars and you are going back to 100-cent dollars.' And they demanded that we should issue more greenbacks and put this great Nation out upon the shoals of irredeemable paper money until it went down in disaster and ruin.

"We declare the truth when we say that we forced the redemption of specie payment and with a firm hand we stood at the helm of the ship of State and guided it through storm and tempest until it was anchored in the golden harbor of specie payment. [Applause.]

"So I say we did decare for the resumption of specie payment, and we did it, too. Further, 'we are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our Nation.' [Applause and cries of "Good! Good."]

"Is there somebody here who will rise up this afternoon and say, 'I am in favor of debasing the currency, therefore I am against you'? If there is such a man here will you rise? [Applause.] Is there anybody here in favor of impairing the credit of this great country? [Applause.] Is there such a man here?

"For my single self the credit of the country and its good name and its honor are as dear to me as the credit and good name and honor of my family. It is my country, and whatever tarnishes its good name hurts me and hurts every citizen in the republic. [Applause.]

As to Free Coinage.

"As I had occasion a short time ago to say in another place when the party credit was assailed, that for myself I had rather the government had gone down in the awful storm of civil war than to survive and be a hissing and byword among the nations of the earth. [Applause.] Further, after saying, 'We are opposed to any measure calculated to debase the currency or impair the credit of the country,' it goes on, 'We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by national agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.' [Applause.]

"That is all there is of that. The Republican party declares that in the absence of an international agreement it will not enter upon the free coinage of silver by this country alone, for reasons which I will explain later on. Then all our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard—the standard of the most enlightened nations of the world. [Applause.]

"Now, that is the declaration of the Republican party. Its declaration was adopted at our party convention. Then the Democratic party had a convention [laughter] in Chicago. The Populists held a convention. The Populists were hanging around that convention in Chicago saying, 'We are in full sympathy with you.' Some Republicans deserted us, and would have been very glad to have been nominated by the Democrats or anybody else on earth [applause], or almost anything. And then the silverites they held a convention, and they finally adopted three platforms and nominated three candidates, one for each platform. [Laughter.]

"Bryan stands on all of them [laughter], and only regrets that there are not more." [Laughter. A voice, "Hurrah for Bryan." Applause.]

Declare for State's Rights.

"Watson and Sewall, I suppose, will decide between them which platform they will take, and thus all the three parties are united in one, and if there are any other parties that would like to come in, they are welcome. [Laughter.] The purpose is to combine everybody and everything against the Republican party. And so they declare, among other things, first and foremost in favor of State rights. It seems to me, comrades, that we heard something like that thirty-six years ago. [Applause.] I had supposed that it had gone by. State rights! Why declare it now?

"Beware, fellow-citizens. There is a spirit of unrest in this country. State rights was declared in 1860 and before for the purpose of maintaining within the limits of certain States the unholy institution of slavery. For that purpose the doctrine of State rights was declared and maintained. Can it be possible that this doctrine is put forward today for the purpose of throwing the ægis of State rights over mob violence anywhere in this State? Can it be possible that because an Executive reached the omnipotent arm of this great country and took rioters by the throat and put out the torch of the incendiary and preserved order and peace, because that was done is it found necessary to reassert the doctrine of State sovereignty? I hope not.

"Then these parties further declare that they are for a tariff for revenue only. [Laughter.] Think of that! You all of you know what a tariff for revenue only is by this time, and yet in the face of the disaster of today, caused by a tariff for revenue only, they will unite in declaring that if put in power they will continue to put you out of work and buy our goods abroad. What more do they declare? They are in favor in order to relieve the present conditions of abolishing the national banks of the United States [laughter], and they are going to have in place of them, I suppose, the old State banks and the old wildcat money, when every man will have to carry a detector in his pocket, and when he goes home at night if he has any money and owes anybody on earth he will pay him that night before he goes to sleep. [Laughter.]

Money for Trade.

"And if they are not in favor of that we find that they declare our money shall be issued directly by the government sufficient to meet the wants of trade. That is, Congress is to determine how much money the people shall have. [Laughter.] Well, I would rather trust the Board of Supervisors if, when the Congress of the United States went into session, it would issue more money and the next session would reduce the volume and so everlastingly send it up and down.

"They declare, 'we demand that it shall be distributed among the people.' [Laughter and applause.] So we will wipe out the national banks all over the country and every morning the national distributor will go around to your door and say to you: 'Smith, how much do you want this morning?' [Laughter.]

"That is their financial policy. And more than that, they are going into business. They say that if intrusted with power they will buy all the railroads of the United States. [Laughter.] Well, there is no trouble about that, because this money is to cost nothing [laughter], only the paper and the ink and they may just as well make $50,000,000,000 as to make $5,000, and so use this money to buy all the railroads. And the railroads are to be run by the government and then they are going to buy all telegraph lines in the country, so as to close out that corporation, and have a telegraph line, I suppose, running to every man's home at the public expense [laughter], causing the expenditure, if they shall buy the railroads and telegraphs, of untold billions. But as I said before the sum is not of the slightest consequence. [Laughter.]

Then they declare they are opposed to life tenure in office, a direct and intended thrust at the judiciary of the United States.

Politics on the Bench.

"The judiciary of the United States is to be remodeled and to be reorganized to do the bidding and the behest of the political parties in this country. If that time shall ever come, my fellow-citizens, the moment it arrives you have struck the death blow to this republic.

"Thank God, there is one place, the Federal judiciary, which, so long as it is maintained, will be a bulwark behind which the American people can find sure defense. [Applause.] And then finally these are all the things they are going to do, but the main thing in which the three parties unite is this: 'We are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at 16 to 1, without waiting to know what it means.' [Laughter.] No, 'without waiting for the concerted action of any other nation.'

"Now, upon that declaration all three parties unite, and as I said before, around this is the storm center of this great campaign.

"Now, my friends, if I were to ask you this afternoon if times were prosperous and good I would receive but one response, and that would be in the negative. We all agree that the times are much out of joint. Something is wrong, and as common citizens the best thing we can do is to cease to be excited and ascertain, if possible, what has occasioned this, and if we can find the cause of the difficulty we will have no trouble in applying the remedy.

"It is a case with a physician. If the physician diagnoses a case and ascertains the cause of the disease, if he is a skillful physician he will have no trouble in applying the remedies. The physician would make a mistake if he would say: 'I know that this patient is ill. He has the cholera. I know his pain is severe. It can't be worse. I will give him anything and take my chances on it.' [Laughter.] That physician would be discharged. Now, we differ as to the cause and we differ as to the remedy. Our friends on the other side say that the cause of this present difficulty is the crime of 1873, the demonetization of silver, and that it didn't show itself until 1896. [Laughter.]

"Twenty-three years running its course before we discovered it was the crime of 1873.

Finds a Real Crime.

"Now, in my judgment the former crisis is no more to be attributed to the demonetization of silver, as it is called, in 1873 than has the fall of Adam, and I am going to try to prove it before I get through. I will tell my private judgment that the disaster of this great people today is due not to the crime of 1873, but to the awful one of 1892 [applause], when you abandoned the policy of protection and went for the policy of free trade. Now, I am not going to discuss the tariff question, although I would like to for four or five hours, but I want to say to you in a word that in my judgment, and, I believe, in your judgment, the cause of the disaster today is due to the reversal of the policy of Republican protection and going to the policy of free trade.

"To that and that alone, and I have no hesitancy in saying it—you may coin silver until it is mountain high, you may open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver of the world and leave our markets exposed to foreign goods and our workshops closed while foreigners do the work for us, and there will be no revival of business in this country. [Applause.] We are not troubled because the dollars are too high. The trouble with the American people and the workmen today is because they can't get dollars of any kind. [Applause.]

"They are out of business.

"I never could understand the election of 1892. I would have wagered 16 to 1 that Harrison would have been elected. [Applause.] Why shouldn't he have been? Why, my fellow-citizens in 1892, should not Harrison have been elected? What had the Republican party done?

What the Party Did.

"Why, up to that time, during all the years of its ascendency, it paid off nineteen hundred millions of the public debt. [Applause.] At the close of the war we had a debt of $2,381,000,000, and on the 4th of March, when Mr. Cleveland became President on the policy of free trade, the debt of this country was $585,000,000. [Applause.] From $2,381,000,000 down to $585,000,000, and during all these years we paid annually $64,000,000 on the public debt, it would average [applause] more than that. We paid all the running expenses of the government. More than that. There never was an hour when we had not a surplus on hand. [Applause.] More than that—there never was an hour that we had a deficiency.

"My Democratic friends, how much have you paid since the 4th of March, 1892? [Laughter and applause.] Prosperity on every hand—why, Mr. Harrison said in his last annual message to Congress after he was defeated—I want to read you just one or two words showing the condition of the country.

"'In 1860 the wealth of this country, in round numbers, was $16,000,000,000. In 1890 it was $63,000,000,000—from 16 to 63. [Applause.] Railroads had increased from 30,000 miles to 167,000 miles. Capital invested in manufactures in 1880 was $1,200,000,000 in round numbers. In 1890 it was $2,900,000,000.'

"The amount of money paid employés in manufactures in 1890 was $2,200,000,000. We paid to the wage-earners of this country in 1880 $500,000,000, in 189 we paid them $1,221,000,000. [Applause.] In 1880 the value of the manufactured products was $27,000,000,000, and in 1890 it was $48,800,000,000. And more than that, our foreign trade was $1,857,000,000—the largest ever known in the history of this government. [Applause.] More than that, I say to you what you know, there never was an hour in this country when wages were higher, more men employed, farmers more prosperous, more men were living in comfortable homes, than on the very day in November, 1892, when you voted to reverse the policy of protection to American industries and American workmen. [Applause.]

How Farmers Prospered.

"During all these years look at the farmers. The value of the total farm products in 1860 of all the farms in the United States was $1,300,000,000. In 1891 it was $4,500,000,000. [Applause.] You voted for a change. [Laughter.] During all these years, take the savings banks in 1860, labor had laid up, in the savings banks only $693,870, laid aside by labor by savings banks, and when they voted to reverse that policy you had laid aside $4,258,000,000. You voted for a change. [Laughter. A voice: "Yes, and we got it."]

"Mr. Mulhall, the great English statistician, said in 1892: Speaking of our country, an English authority said: 'Every day the sun rises upon the American people sees the addition of $2,500,000 to the accumulated wealth of the republic, which is one-third the total accumulation of all mankind outside the United States.' [Applause.] Yes, times can be worse, and you voted for a change. [Laughter.]

"Now, I'm not going to discuss the effect of free trade. If you have any doubt about it, just sit down and think a minute. I need not discuss that, need I? [Cries of "O! No!"] Is there anybody better off by reason of the change?" [A voice: "Tell us about 16 to 1."]"

Mr. Burrows—Yes, I will tell you about 16 to 1 before I get through. But you know I'm not one of those to be fooled by this issue. I want to say it is a false issue, and the men who make it know it to be. The trouble with them is they dare not meet the American people in the other issue. In 1892 they said we would have prosperity when the foreign trade would increase, and the markets of the world—and you would never see dollar wheat—and we haven't. [Applause.] [A voice: 'We have seen 50 cent wheat, though."] [Applause.]

No Promises Fulfilled.

Mr. Burrows—Yes, you have seen 50-cent wheat. Not one solitary promise they made has been fulfilled, and they would not dare to look the American people in the face and fight this issue on protection and free trade, which was the issue in 1892, and the only issue between then was two years ago, when that issue was before the people and reversed the House of Representatives from a two-thirds Democratic House to a two-thirds and more Republican majority. [Applause.]

And they know they would be defeated if we went to ballot on that line. So they say that the trouble now is 16 to 1. They say we are responsible for this difficulty and that we did it away back in 1873.

My fellow-citizens, let me show you what has been the result. Are not the industries destroyed in this country? The smoke of the furnaces has disappeared, the fires of the furnaces are out, the looms are still, the men of the factories are idle, and labor, as a result of this policy, has been humiliated by being compelled to take food from the hands of public charity. [Applause.] It is a burning shame that the American people were so deceived. And yet, they were telling the laboring people that they were taxed too much—the workingman's hat, and his coat, and his pants, and if he could only have free trade he would buy his clothes cheaper. [Laughter and applause.] They never told him for a moment that he never would have a dollar from that time. [Continued laughter.]

How Wool Has Gone Up.

"Now you know that under the McKinley law—is it safe to say McKinley? [Laughter and cries of "That's right."] Under McKinley tariff they told us if we had free trade, well wool would go up [laughter]; and it has gone up, and the sheep with it, too. And they told us if we had free trade we would capture the foreign markets. We have lost them and they have captured ours.

"They told us that the price of labor would go up. It has gone down and labor has gone into the streets. Now let me give you just one or two figures. I dislike figures very much. Under the last year of the McKinley tariff we imported into this country $654,000,000 of foreign goods. Foreign products, $654,000,000. The very next year, under the Wilson bill we imported $801,000,000 into this country. In other words, we increased foreign importations into our markets $146,000,000 worth, every item of which could have been made at home by our own labor in our own mills. [Applause.]

"What next? How about our exports? We were going to get into the markets of the world. Under the last year of the McKinley law we sent to the markets of the world $892,000,000 of products. Under the first year of the Wilson bill we sent into foreign markets $824,000,000, or $67,000,000 less. With what we bought more from the markets of the world, and with what we sent into the markets of the world less than before, we lost the first year in the matter of foreign trade $213,000,000.

Importation and Revenue.

"But not only that; there is another thing about this free-trade business: 'Tariff for revenue only.' We import more and get less revenue. For instance, in 1892, we imported $36,000,000 of woolen goods. In 1892, $36,000,000 of woolen goods, and collected $34,000,000 of revenue. In 1895 we imported $60,000,000 of woolen goods and collected $27,000,000 of revenue. [Laughter.] Double the amount of importations and $7,000,000 of revenue less for it. In 1892 the tariff derived from wools and woolens was $44,000,000, and in 1895 the revenue derived from wool and woolens was $27,000,000, or a loss of $17,000,000 in revenue in these goods alone.

"Then there is another thing. They insist upon an ad valorem rate of levying, according to value. So that every importer could swear to that which was not true and pay revenue accordingly. [Laughter and applause.]

"An ad valorem system they adopted for collecting our revenue, and it is conceded that we are missing from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 every year in under valuations. On the 4th of March, 1893, when Mr. Cleveland became President, the bonded debt of this country was $585,000,000. It had been cut down from $2,381,000,000 to $585,000,000, and during all these years we paid annually $64,000,000 on the public debt. On Aug. 1, 1896, that is this month, the debt was not $585,000,000, but $847,000,000.

"In other words, this policy has increased the public debt $263,000,000, for which government bonds have been issued; your bonds and mine, running thirty years, which, when they are paid at maturity, will aggregate the enormous sum of $607,000,000. That is what you have paid for a change. [Laughter and appaluse and cries of "We are going to change again."]

"Not only that; you have not only borrowed $263,000,000, and have given your bonds for it, but you are running in debt every day. Not a day is there money enough to meet the running expenses, and last month, as you saw by the returns, the public debt had been increased, for there was a deficiency of $13,000,000. So I say, my fellow-citizens, if the question was entirely here, my own judgment is that this campaign would have been only a dress parade. It would not have been necessary to have held a mass-meeting anywhere. Now, our friends, understanding that, have raised, as I say, a false issue, and say that the free and unlimited coinage of silver will furnish the remedy for all our ills.

"Great and Only Crime."

"And their first declaration is that we demonetized silver in '73. Now, my fellow-citizens, in reply to that I want to say there is only one answer to that charge that we demonetized silver in '73. That answer is very simple. It is, that it is not true. [Laughter and applause.]

"You may have heard somebody say we demonetized silver in '73. They are mistaken. I do not mean to say that they purposely said that which they knew was not true. They did not know. That is all. It is not true. [Continued laughter and applause.]

"Now the proposition is that after all the free trade policy is the occasion of the disaster today, but it was because silver was demonetized in '73 and therefore, if that be true, their remedy is to remonetize it and to coin it at the ratio of 16 to 1. If it be true, if that is the cause, then that it is remedy. But is it not a little remarkable that if that was the cause in '73, as I said before, that it did not disclose itself until '93? And isn't it a singular coincident that disease broke out all over us the very moment the party of free trade came into power? [Laughter and applause.]

"Now it cannot be that during twenty-three years, if the demonetization of silver caused this difficulty, it cannot be that the disease lay dormant all that time, and especially in view of the fact that in '92, when the Republican party was in power, this great republic and its citizens were on the very summit of unbounded prosperity. It cannot be possible. But they say it is so, and therefore we will have to examine. They are going to recoin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Free and unlimited coinage. Not just as little, but all they can get. [Laughter.]

What That Means.

"Now, it is necessary that most people at the very beginning know what free and unlimited coinage is. And what 16 to 1 is. Free coinage means that any man, woman, or child, corporation, banker, goldbug, or silverbug—anybody—may take silver to the mints of the United States for coinage and have it coined into dollars free without any charge whatever. That is free coinage.

"Unlimited coinage is not only the coinage of the American product but the coinage of the product of the world, and not only the product of the mines but the product of your homes—the silver tea set, the silver spoon—anything in the shape of silver; bring it to the mint of the United States and have it manufactured into silver dollars. That is unlimited.

"Sixteen to one—what does that mean? Do you suppose that there will be any men in the United States who will vote that doctrine and who doesn't know what 16 to 1 means. Let me explain it to you. It is perfectly simple. We all know that when the government started out in its career in 1779 we had no American money. We used Spanish, we used the English money, Portuguese money, money from every nation on the face of the globe. In 1792 an act was passed to establish a mint in the United States for making money.

"A man by the name of Hamilton had the matter in charge. He was not a goldbug nor a silverbug. He was reputed to be a statesman and a man of ability. Washington was President of the United States. Jefferson was able to counsel with him, and the great and patriotic men of the time undertook to coin money through the establishment of a mint. Now, the first question they discussed was this: 'Shall we coin silver or shall we coin gold, or shall we coin both?' And after discussion they said, 'We will coin both gold and silver; we will make money out of both.'

What Else They Said.

"But they said, too, another thing, 'It is utterly useless to coin money out of both gold and silver unless we can put both of them into circulation.' That was sensible. And then they said, 'How can we put both into circulation?' Why, do you know Hamilton was just foolish enough to say that you could not put both into circulation unless you made them exactly equal in value. He did not know as much as the silverites know today, 16 to 1. [Laughter.] He said, 'We must put just as much silver in the silver dollar and gold in the gold dollar as will make them exactly equal,' so, taking 24¾ grains of gold, and I wish you would remember it—24¾ grains of gold—they put that on the counter and they said, 'Now, without coining it, how much silver, how many grains of silver will be worth just 24¾ grains of gold?' And they found in the markets that 371¼ grains of silver were exactly the equivalent, or substantially so, of 24¾ grains of gold. So that they could put 24¾ grains of gold down on the counter, if they owed a man a dollar, or 371¼ grains of pure silver down by the side of it, uncoined, and say, 'Take your choice; I owe you a dollar, I don't care which you take,' or words to that effect.

"Then they said, 'That is what we will do; we will coin them 24¾ grains of gold to 371¼ grains of silver, and when we do that they will circulate,' and so they coined them at the ratio of 15 to 1, fifteen times 24¾ produce 371¼.

"So the coinage commenced, not 16 to 1, but 15 to 1, and so the government entered upon the coinage of both gold and silver, making it free and unlimited, and commenced coining these two metals.

"In less than five years they could not find a dollar of the gold coined. What had become of it? It had disappeared. Why? Because silver had declined or gold had advanced, one or the other. So that the bullion in the gold dollar was worth more than the bullion in the silver dollar, and the gold dollar coined was worth less than before you coined it, and the mine-owners who owned gold would not bring it to the mint if the 24¾ grains were worth 101 cents.

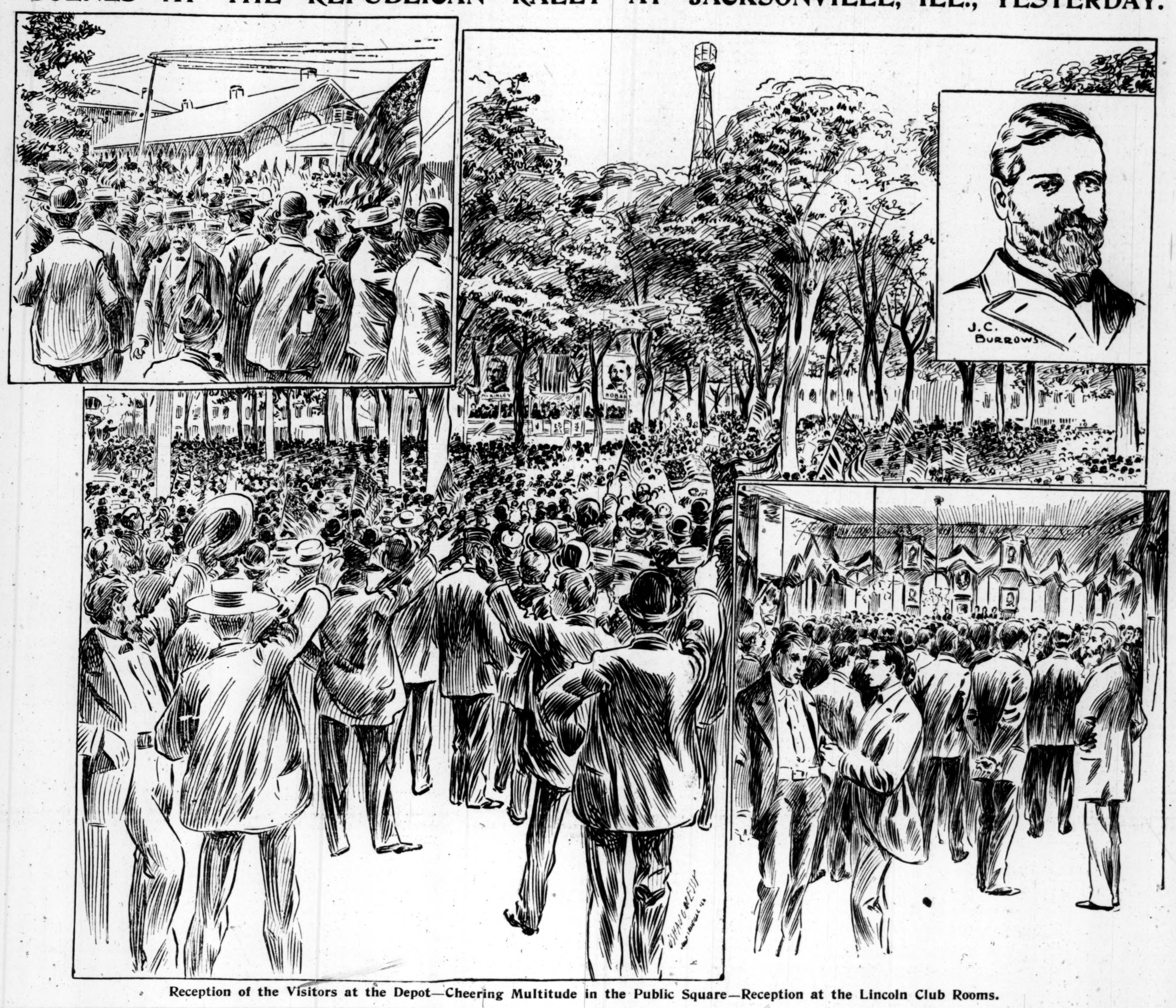
Why He Kept It.

"There was not a gold bug on earth that would lose that cent by having those gold grains coined, and the result was that with free and unlimited coinage of gold he would not bring an ounce of gold to the mint. He just kept it.

"That is human nature. Then all the gold that was coined for a year or two disappeared. Why? No law about it on the statute books. Just the law that you find in your breast and I in mine. When the two different dollars came into the possession of the common people, as Bland is in the habit of calling you—you are just the common people [laughter]—when they came into the possession of the common people they did not know that there was any difference between the gold dollar and the silver dollar, but the bankers did; they knew that gold dollar was worth 101 cents or 102 cents, a dollar and one or two cents more, and when those gold dollars came in over the counter they put them in the vault, and when they got two or three or four hundred or five hundred of them they simply turned them over to the melting pot, made a fire and melted them down into bullion, and the $200 of gold would be $203 or $204, and they were $3 or $4 ahead. That was all.

"Now, it worked so that every individual who knew about it did much the same. The man who got the two different dollars, the gold dollar and the silver dollar, never paid out the gold dollar. If it was worth more you would never know a man to pay his debts in the dearer metal or the dearer money. We are so constituted: we cannot help it. If you owed a neighbor—indeed, if you owed the dearest friend you had on

SCENES AT THE REPUBLICAN RALLY AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL., YESTERDAY.



Reception of the Visitors at the Depot—Cheering Multitude in the Public Square—Reception at the Lincoln Club Rooms.

earth—a dollar, and you had two dollars in your pocket, one worth 100 cents and the other worth 101 cents, he would get the 100-cent dollar. [Laughter.]

"That is human nature, and I think even the good old deacon in the church taking up a contribution for foreign missions, if he had two dollars and one was worth 100 cents and the other worth 105 cents, the heathens would have to put up with the cheaper dollar. [Laughter and applause.]

All the Gold Disappeared.

"So, in a word, coining silver and gold 15 to 1, at free coinage, all the gold disappeared and nothing but silver was coined, and in 1834 we had nothing but silver coinage, nothing but silver brought to the mints, and gold was out of circulation.

"These men talk about bimetallism being brought about by free coinage. They know better, or they have not read history. We did not have bimetallism. We had it in name but not in fact. Bimetallism is the circulation of both metals, and that is what the Republican party is after, and that is what we are going to do, too. [Laughter and applause.]

"In 1834 the legislators said, 'We will fix this; the trouble is we have not got the ratio right,' and so they changed it to 16 to 1. That is the present ratio. There is your gold dollar and there is your silver dollar. [Produces a gold and silver dollar connected together by a slight chain.] The Republican party ties them together and keeps them together. [Great applause and laughter.] Now the free silver people want to do business on that dollar alone. [Holds up the silver dollar.] We are going to do business on both. [Continued applause.]

"In 1834 we changed the ratio to 16 to 1. They said, 'We will change this because the bullion values are not equal, and we will make them equal by changing it 16 to 1,' so we made the gold dollar 23 22-100 grains and the silver dollar just the same as it had been. Some silverite said: 'I told you that silver was made the unit and the standard of value. Why didn't you change the silver dollar? You changed the gold dollar and you did that because silver was made the standard.' Why, my dear friend, don't you know why we took the gold out of the gold dollar? Because gold had not been in circulation, but little of it was out, and it would cost less to recoin the gold than to recoin the silver. That was all there was of it, and no other reason for that at all.

What Became of Silver.

"Well, then we began at 16 to 1, starting in 1834, and we went along a few years and somebody looked for the silver and silver was all gone. 'Why, where is silver? I thought we had free coinage.' We did, but the silver miners do not bring the silver to the mint. Why? Because we made a mistake in the ratio and the silver of the silver dollar was worth more before you coined it than afterward, and so the silver miner would be a drooling idiot to take 371¼ grains of pure silver to the mint and have the government stamp it as a dollar when it was worth 102 or 103 cents unstamped and uncoined. Isn't that simple and plain?

"And so the result was that all the silver then disappeared and nothing but gold was found. And, worse than that, the time came in 1853 when not only the silver dollars had disappeared, but the 50-cent pieces and the quarters and the dimes had all gone.

"Where had they gone to? Bankers, money-changers, the foes you want to punish, had them. As fast as these silver dollars were issued, if the miners brought any silver to the mint, the money changers gathered up silver dollars and never paid them out, but melted them down and sold them for bullion, and what they could do with dollars they could do with a 50-cent piece, because the 50-cent piece was half the dollar, and what they could do with a 50-cent piece they could do with a quarter, because that was a quarter of a dollar. There was a little fraction of a cent to be made by melting them all down, and so they all went to the melting pot.

Act of 1853.

"In 1853 how did we fix that? We let the dollar go. We could not keep them in circulation at 16 to 1. But we had to have the subsidiary coinage of 50-cent pieces, and 25-cent pieces, and dimes, and so, by law, we took a portion of the silver out of the half dollar and the quarter, and the dime, and made the coins worth less than the half dollar and the quarter, so that if any man melted down his 50-cent piece he would have but 48 cents. [Laughter.]

"That was all. That was to stop the melting of them. And then we said to the miners and to all the world, 'We are not going to give you free and unlimited coinage either of these 50-cent pieces, and 25-cent pieces, and dimes,' and in 1853 we stopped the free coinage of every single piece of silver less than $1 because we debased them and kept them in circulation by the government, and we were not going to allow anybody on earth to take 48 cents' worth of silver to the mint and have the Government of the United States stamp it 50 cents and let him take it away.

"So free coinage was arrested in 1853 so far as the silver was concerned, and we did not care about it in 1863, because it was not in circulation at all. We come back to 1873 and the awful crime of '73. Now, my friends, I am afraid that I am wearying you. I want to say one or two things more. [The speaker was interrupted by cheers and cries of "Go on! Go on!"] We come along to '73. We had free and unlimited coinage of silver, first at 15 to 1, then 16 to 1, from 1792 to 1873.

"Free and unlimited coinage every minute, and not bimetallism one hour.

"You had it by law, but never in fact. In 1873, in revising the coinage law, we did not demonetize silver, but we simply dropped the coinage of the silver dollar. Why? We stopped coining that which we did not coin. That is all.

"That is all there was of it. We had not coined silver dollars since we changed the ratio in '34. We had been on a gold basis, in fact, from 1834 to '73, and silver dollars were out of circulation for the reasons I have given.

What Was the Good?

"It is history. There is no question of it. And we said in revising the 'law' what is the use of providing for the coinage of silver dollars? The miners would not bring their silver. It is worth more than gold, and so we dropped its coinage. That was not demonetizing it. We did not demonetize one solitary dollar in silver in circulation; not one dollar. It was all money.

"We simply stopped the coinage of the silver dollar because there was no use of having it coined. That wouldn't bring it. Now, I want to know, I want to ask you this question: We had free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver from 1792 to 1873, a period of eighty-one years, and during that whole time we were either on a gold basis or on a silver basis.

"First one and then the other. But never both coins circulated at the same time. Now, how many silver dollars did we coin during those eighty-one years? Just 8,031,000. That is all. Now, the government said there was no use in having free and unlimited coinage and attempt to secure bimetallism in that way, but in '78 the Government of the United States said for eighty-one years we have tried to put in circulation among the people both gold and silver, and the miners will not bring to the mint their metal, for they can make more by keeping it away. So in 1878 the Government of the United States said we will undertake to maintain bimetallism ourselves independent of the miners and independent of the silver owners. What did they do?

"So in 1878 we provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should purchase and coin into dollars not less than two nor more than four million dollars' worth of silver every thirty days, and in 1878 we opened the mints to coinage by the United States, not by individuals, and said, 'We will coin it,' and from 1878 until 1890 we continued this coinage, and during these twelve years the United States coined and put into circulation $429,000,000 of silver.

"Silver has been abused, you say? That our free silver friends said when we commenced doing that; they said silver will go right up, but it went right down, and during the twelve years the silver dollar depreciated 20 cents, and they said the trouble is you don't coin enough; if you would only coin more it would go right up to par.

"So we repealed that law in 1878 and told the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase every month 4,500,000 ounces of silver and issue our notes for it; that is, taking practically the entire silver output of the United States. We did that, and we purchased 5,558 tons of silver—built a shed, and it is corded up under it now and the paper is out for this purchase, my fellow-citizens—from 1873 to 1893, when the Sherman law was repealed. I say to you what the books of the Treasury show, we coined in silver dollars and subsidiary coin, we put into circulation, 625 millions of silver money in fifteen years.

Value of Money.

"And yet some men say that you have struck down silver.

"Now, another thing about it. Every single dollar of this silver, instead of being demonetized is a full legal tender for all debts, public and private. We have kept this money circulating alongside with gold, and, as I told you, silver and gold are maintained in circulation, about $600,000,000 silver of a full legal tender, and one is as good as the other. That is the government coinage. That is bimetallism.

"Now, my fellow-citizens, just at this juncture the party in opposition demands again the free and unlimited coinage of silver. They demand the coinage on individual account and not on government account. Now, I want to impress upon you one truth which you must not forget.

"The silver in that silver dollar today is worth 53 cents, and yet I can take that silver dollar and go into any store in this city and buy as much with it as I could buy with that gold dollar. It is just as good as gold, although worth but 53 cents. Why? The Government of the United States knows it is worth but 53 cents, but it coins it into the dollar and then declares that, although worth but 53 cents, any silver dollar that shall emanate from the mint of the United States the Government of the United States will maintain it as a dollar so long as the government stands. [Applause.] It will never let it go down to 53 cents.

"You say how can the government help it? The government can help it by saying to all the world: 'We will take it for a dollar for anything you want.' And that makes it just as good as a dollar. Anything you owe the Government of the United States you can pay in that silver dollar, and that is just as good as gold; and if the government will do that, that keeps it as good as gold. And then the government says more: If we owe anybody on earth, to show our good faith, we say to you, 'Take your choice between the two. We will pay you in either.' [Applause.] That maintains the parity.

To a Fifty-Cent Basis.

"But suppose we do what our friends want us to do. Suppose that in the mysterious dispensations of Providence Bryan should be elected, and Teller should be Secretary of the Treasury, and you should call at the Treasury for the redemption of the greenbacks and he should pay for them in silver dollars, and pay all the debts in the United States in silver dollars, about how many minutes would it be before we went to a 50-cent basis of silver money? It would be right off. So you must understand me, fellow-citizens, that the government maintains the parity by this process. Struck silver down in 1873. Free coinage gave us $8,000,000. Government coinage gave you $600,000,000 and maintained it as good as gold in your pocket.

"Who is making anything out of it? The miners? Not a cent. If there is anything made out of it you make it, the Government of the United States. We buy the bullion and coin it ourselves and then stand back of that dollar, just as we stood back of the greenbacks. That is all. [Applause.]

"Now, my fellow-citizens, I want to call your attention to one thing more.

"Do you know what the coinage of silver in this world was in 1873, the year we committed that awful crime? Do you know how much it was? It was $1,877,000,000. That was the coinage of the world. What was it in 1895? It was $4,100,000,000. Since that awful crime, when silver was strangled to death, we have in free silver circulation in the world $2,200,000,000. How absurd this thing is. I want to say to you that of the $4,100,000,000 of silver in the world, $3,400,000,000 is full legal tender.

"That is what silver is today. And I want to tell you another thing. Of that enormous increase of $2,200,000,000 of full legal tender silver the United States since 1873 has contributed one-quarter of the entire volume.

"I want to tell you one thing about the free and unlimited coinage. They say, 'We want bimetallism.' We do not want anything of the kind. The free silverite has read history and he knows better. The moment you have free coinage you know you will have to go to a single standard on it of gold or silver, and all human nature is a lie if we do not go to the cheaper coin. Why! come and look at it.

How Maintain a Parity?

"The free coinage man says: 'We won't do that; we will have the parity maintained.' How are you to maintain the parity? My dear sir, the government maintains the parity of its coinage because it knows just how much it has out. We know what we can carry as a government, and if you have free coinage—and every man in the United States, and Europe, and South America, and everywhere else would bring his silver to the mints—how long before we would be swamped? And let me ask you under what obligation the government would be to maintain the parity? That is not government coinage.

"If the government buys the silver and coins it it is its own coinage, but it is under very small obligation to maintain it. If I take silver to the mint and say, 'Please stamp on these 371¼ grains, "This is a dollar in gold we trust" [laughter], and let me have the dollar'; if the government does it that does not make it a dollar; that won't keep it a dollar; it is worth no more when I take it away than when I took it there. [A voice: "Would it be a dollar?"]

"You ask me, would it be a dollar? No, sir; it would not be a dollar unless it was made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless where the contract otherwise specifies. But the putting of the stamp on the 371¼ grains must not deceive the people into the idea that that makes it a dollar. It is simply for the convenience of the owner of the 371¼ grains. He could just as well have some scales in his pocket and keep the bullion in his pocket and weigh it out. It would be just the same. When you stamp it as so many grains by the government, the government stamp simply certifies that the government has examined that piece of metal and certifies that there are 371¼ grains in it, but the government would be under no obligations to maintain its parity.

"The government might issue the notes of the government, and it would be under obligations to maintain those notes, and pay them, and make them as good as gold.

"But if it should say to A, B, and C, 'You issue all the notes you want,' the government would be under no obligations to maintain these notes at par or pay them.

Price of It Drops.

"So the result would be that under free coinage all this silver would go to 53 cents, and the government on a silver basis would drag the other coinage down with it and we would be alongside of Mexico and Japan and Central and South American States.

"'But,' they say, 'it would increase the volume of currency if we had free coinage.' That is not true. It would diminish it. 'How will it diminish it?' Why, my fellow-citizens, look at it. The moment you do that you have one of the most violent contractions of the currency in this country that this or any other country ever saw.

"In the first place $600,000,000 of gold would go out of circulation. What is our circulation today? A little over $1,500,000,000, or $21 per capita and over. Now, the moment you went on the silver basis wouldn't every dollar of gold disappear?—$500,000,000 or $600,000,000 disappear? Then your paper, your greenbacks, and all your paper redeemable by the government of the United States, if you redeem in silver, would not it be cut down in value one-half?

"And I say to you that the $1,500,000,000 of currency that you have today would be reduced to $500,000,000 of purchasing power; $346,000,000 of greenbacks payable on demand would be presented to the Treasury of the United States, and with $100,000,000 of gold on hand the Treasury of the United States would be compelled to close its doors and put up a notice: 'Closed. Gone into bankruptcy. We cannot pay.' Every bank in the country would fail. Why, you call these hard times. The moment you enter on free and unlimited coinage I want you to understand that you would look back to these times and call them blessed. [Great applause and laughter.]

"Every man who owes a dollar at the bank will have to pay. You can't have an extension. 'We are going to have 50-cent dollars now,' you would be told, 'and we may have quarter dollars in the future. Nobody knows.' Not only would the Treasury have to give up all its gold, but you know today that the great pulse of business is still because of this nonsense about the free and unlimited coinage of silver. [Applause.]

Pall on the Country.

"You know that. You know how it was in 1892, when you talked free trade and we entered into that campaign. Don't you remember? Fire in furnaces were put out long before the election. Men stopped business; they stopped manufacturing; they did not know who their competitors were. They quit business. And so today. The pall of death has settled upon this great country and all its business because a party dare in the evening of the nineteenth century to propose deliberately to debase the coinage of a great people. [Applause.]

"They say you will get more money. Will you? Will you in that way. We are going to have free coinage; the mints will be chopping out money all the time. Where are you going to get hold of it? [Voice: "That is the question."] Suppose it is brought to the mint to have it ground out, as you bring your apples to a cider mill.

"It does not belong to you. It belongs to the people who take it there. It does not belong to the first comer. This silver belongs to Jones, to Teller, to Stewart, and the great silver kings in the Rockies. [Great applause and laughter.]

"How are you going to get it? Just tell me. I am waiting for you. [Laughter and applause. Voice: 'Guess we will have to work for it.'] You are not going to get it. I have heard Mr. Stewart say to me: 'I know it will drive every dollar of gold out of circulation. I am glad of it. I want silver.'

"Six hundred millions of gold going out! How much can we make in a year in our mints today? Forty millions of silver is all we can coin running day and night. How long will it take you to double the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of that $600,000,000 of gold? It will take you fifteen years. By 1910 you will be where you are now today in the volume of currency.

"Do you say, 'O, well, we can get along with that because we will build more mints. We will have a manufactory at every four corners making these 50-cent dollars.' But, my dear sir, you cannot get the silver. You know it is one of the favorite theories of our free silverites that if you had free silver no silver would come from abroad.

Time to Make It Up.

"You have heard that statement. There will be no silver. How much have we got? Our production is $54,000,000 annually. The best we can do would be $54,000,000, and then if you take what is used in the arts it is going to take from ten to fifteen years, if you had all the mints you wanted to build, to get the work of currency back to where it was before. They say we will have no such trouble. The minute you open the mints to free and unlimited coinage silver will bob right up. [Laughter.] How absurd that is. Don't you know?

"Why didn't it bob up when we coined $429,000,000 in twelve years? From 1878 to 1886 we coined $429,000,000, and the silver and the silver dollar went down 20 cents. Why didn't it go up? Stewart said it was because we did not coin enough; if we had taken more it would have gone way up to gold. We said in 1890 we would buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver, and we did that, and kept it up for three years, but it went down 40 cents an ounce. 'O, well, you don't take the whole of it. What you want is this: Silver will go right to a parity with gold the moment the government says we will take it all and pay you $1.29 an ounce.'

"That would be at par with gold $1.29 an ounce, and I grant you if the government will say, 'Bring all the silver you please and we will pay you $1.29 an ounce,' silver bullion will go up to $1.29, and the government might say to the farmer, 'We will buy all the wheat you can bring and we will pay you $5 a bushel,' and wheat will come to the United States and you will get $5 as long as the government will pay it.

"You would not sell wheat anywhere else. You would take it to the government. But the mistake our friends make is this, under free coinage we did not buy your silver. Government coinage is when we buy it, but when you take your 371¼ grains of silver to the mint we do not pay you under free coinage one cent, we do not buy it at all. We hand back to you just 371¼ grains with a stamp on it that it is that number of grains as you got, we trust, and let you take it.

"That is the way we do. The government has not bought any. Do not you see the difference? It does not buy the silver at all. It stamps it for you so that you can palm it off on the people. Therefore the fallacy of the argument that free coinage would lift the price of silver, because it is not true that we pay the price for it of $1.29, and the stamping of it does not fix any price. It simply certifies to the number of grains in the silver dollar.

Proof of the Statement.

"Then I want to say to you in proof of it, if the stamping of it maintains the parity why didn't the gold and silver stay together in the eighty-one years of the history of this country? When they had the free and unlimited coinage for eighty-one years why didn't they stay together? They never did, and I defy you to name a single nation on the face of this globe that has its mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver where silver and gold are at a parity. Name one.

"And, more than that, I want to say to you that there is not a nation on the face of the globe whose mints are open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver that is not on a cheap silver basis today and gold at a premium.

"Then I want to tell you another thing—that the gold standard countries of the world are today under the policy of the Republican party adopted in this country maintaining more silver in circulation as good as gold money to the people than all the silver nations of this earth combined. [Applause.] What is the use of talking to me about maintaining bimetallism? Why, my silver friends, you know better. It is absurd. You know you will go to a silver basis and you will have cheap money.

"How is that going to help I would like to know? It will help the silver mines, won't it? How it will delight the silver kings? It will help them, there is no doubt about that. Who else will it help? Do you know of anybody? Yes, it will help Stewart and all the people who have silver. But we haven't any. I don't own any silver mine, nor do you. Who will it help? Can you name them? I cannot, but I can tell you who it will harm, and I will tell you in just a word.

"They say it will help the farmer. Prices will go up if we can only have cheap money. That is a new way of getting rich. Debase the money in order to increase our wealth.

"On a similar theory we can increase our height. There isn't any trouble about it. Instead of making a yard three feet have the yard only one foot, and then I would be five yards high. [Laughter and applause.]

Make Him a Giant.

"Is there any doubt about it? I would be a giant, the tallest man in the world, but, my farmer friend, if you think prices will go up on the products you have to sell, remember that the products you have to buy will go up also. And if your products can be sold for more, you will have to pay more for everything that you will have to buy.

"They say wheat has gone down. If we have 50-cent dollars wheat will go up. They say that the value of wheat is due to the demonetization of silver and is owing to the advancement of gold. It is funny about that—that wheat should go down, that silver should cause it to go down, and the same thing should cause other things to go up.

"Why won't it work both ways? The price of corn in 1873 was 48 cents on the average, and in 1890 it was 50 cents in the United States. Why didn't corn go down? The price of rye in 1873 was 76 cents and in 1881 it was 93 cents. If demonetization of silver has caused wheat to go down, why doesn't is act so with rye? So it was in regard to oats—37 cents in 1873 and 42 cents in 1880, the average price in the United States.

"The very child knows that the reason why wheat has gone down is because the United States has met mighty competitors in other quarters of the globe who are pouring their wheat into the markets of the world; the farmers in one year produced over 600,000,000 bushels of wheat. Everybody knows that the price of products depends upon the great law of supply and demand. There is no question about that. Now a word more and I am done.

"My fellow-citizens, I can tell you whom it would injure. Every wage-earner in this country would suffer by it. The man who is earning a dollar today in the mill or in the factory or on the farm would earn no more under free coinage. His dollars would be 50-cent dollars and his wages would remain a dollar a day. They are the last thing to rise and they are the first to fall. Everything he had to buy would double, the rent of his home would double, everything he bought for his wife and children and for the home and the comforts of life would double, but his wages still remain the same and his 50-cent dollar would buy just one-half what the 100-cent dollar would buy.

Would Affect All.

"Every man having a fixed salary, as a clerk, or a teacher, or in a bank, or as an accountant, or bookkeeper, anybody having a fixed salary—his salary would go down in the purchasing power just one-half. Every man who has insured his life and in all the years of his toil has laid by a little, dollar for dollar, that he might leave to his family something to take care of them, would find that insurance melted away by one-half. Every estate where a father's toil and love had provided for his wife and children would melt away in value under this process of depreciation of the currency. Every pensioner in this country—haven't you had bother enough with your pensions—can go to the poll and vote to cut his $8 in two and take $4; take eight 50-cent dollars instead of eight 100-cent dollars, and pay double for everything he has to buy.

"That is what it would do with the silver. And the $1,000,000,000 of savings in the savings banks today would melt away and the investors would be robbed of it, as it would disappear like the morning dew. More than that, it would bring all business to a standstill, and we would stand before the world disgraced and dishonored, out of business, and nobody on earth so poor as to do the American country reverence.

"'O,' but the cry goes up, 'let us have a change.' My dear friends, didn't you say that four years ago? Didn't somebody say to you it cannot be worse and maybe it will be better, and we will have a change? Now, having a change and these disasters, they had the audacity to look you square in the face and say, 'It cannot be worse.'

"Who made it worse? Why, we [laughter]; but it can't be worse and maybe it will be better. You had better go in for free coinage. [Laughter.]

Do Not Be Deceived.

"Who advised us to take free trade? They did. You know the fact. Now they advise us to try free coinage. My fellow-citizens, let me say in conclusion I know the remedy for this and so do you. Let me beg of you not to be deceived. Let me say to you relief will never come by opening our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but it will come if you will close our markets to the free and unlimited importation of foreign goods. [Great cheering and applause.]

"To that consummation Democrats join us in this great crisis and I lift today the banner of the Republican party and write on it 'Bimetallism $600,000,000 of silver, $600,000,000 of gold, as good as any money on the face of the globe.' [Great applause and cheering.]

"I write on it 'Protection to American industries and protection to American workmen.' [Continued cheering.]

"I write upon that banner 'Reciprocity.' [Continued cheering.] I write upon that above all else the name of 'William McKinley, the next President of America,' and I place the standard in the hands of my fellow citizens and beg you to march on and carry it to victory." [Prolonged cheering.]

Cheer Burrows and Tanner.

When Senator Burrows had finished, Chairman Morrison proposed three cheers for William McKinley and three more for John R. Tanner.

Each round was given with a will. Then he asked for three more cheers for the gentleman who had just spoken, and they were heartily rendered.

At this Senator Burrows arose and said: "I now propose three cheers for a sentiment in which we all, regardless of party, can join. It is for our flag, our country, and our country's credit.

"Let all the men cheer and as we know the women can't they can wave their handkerchiefs or bonnets or something."

The Senator himself led off the cheering, and a mighty yell went up. It was not confined to three cheers, but was more like thirty times three, and it seemed as if the noise could be heard in the next township. This ended the proceedings proper, but a lot of old soldiers had spied Gen. Rinaker on the stage and they set up a shout for him. The General came forward and said:

"I do not want to make a speech now. I do not feel capable of following the eloquent orator and statesman who has just addressed you, but I do say this, you elected me to Congress two years ago, although it took me a long while to get your votes counted. Now I am confident you are going to elect me again. [A dozen voices: "We will."] And I promise you that when I go back to Congress I will do my best for the interests of this district. In the meanwhile I will bid you good afternoon now and come back at some later day to make you a speech."

Then the meeting adjourned until evening.

Rally in the Evening.

There was a parade, fireworks, and general rejoicing in the evening. The visiting clubs had become thoroughly enthused by the afternoon speech, and were in a humor for any sort of jollification. So they all assembled at the Lincoln club-rooms at 6 o'clock, regardless of their lost dinners, and got ready to march in the evening. And how they did march. Over 2,000 of them started off a little after 7 o'clock, and it seemed as if they would never get tired of marching and cheering, and then cheering and parading again. They would march up one street and down another, and then reverse the order and march back again until they had covered the entire city about twice and let every inhabitant in it know the Republicans were in town.

The buglers bugled and the horn blowers blowed, while the drummers, both bass and snare, beat as if they had a spite against their drums. All the while the marchers cheered, the crowds on the sidewalks cheered back, and roman candles and rockets went off at every corner, and altogether it was a wild night in Jacksonville.

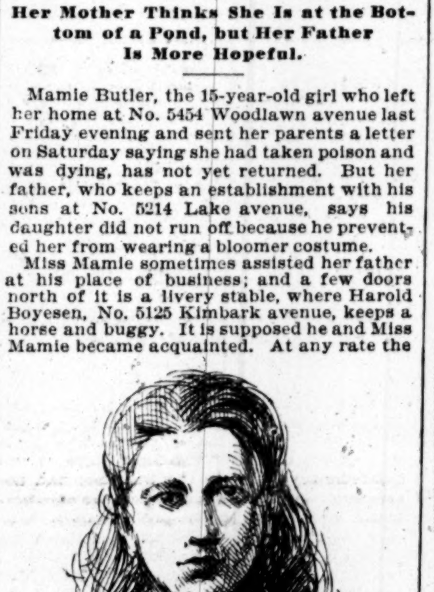
Finally the marchers were rounded up in the square, and the evening meeting began. Isaac L. Morrison was Chairman of this meeting. It was a well attended and enthusiastic one, the park being crowded with thousands of people, but a noisy one withal, as the speakers had difficulty in making themselves heard. The main speaker was Candidate Rose, who is nominated to succeed "Buck" Hinrichsen as Secretary of State. Mr. Rose confined himself largely to State issues.

MISS BUTLER A PERSISTENT MYSTERY

Her Mother Thinks She Is at the Bottom of a Pond, but Her Father Is More Hopeful.

Mamie Butler, the 15-year-old girl who left her home at No. 5454 Woodlawn avenue last Friday evening and sent her parents a letter on Saturday saying she had taken poison and was dying, has not yet returned. But her father, who keeps an establishment with his sons at No. 5214 Lake avenue, says his daughter did not run off because he prevented her from wearing a bloomer costume.

Miss Mamie sometimes assisted her father at his place of business; and a few doors north of it is a livery stable, where Harold Boyesen, No. 5125 Kimbark avenue, keeps a horse and buggy. It is supposed he and Miss Mamie became acquainted. At any rate the people say he called at her home with his buggy at 7:30 p. m. last Friday and drove off with her. She has not been back since.



MAMIE BUTLER.

Mamie's brother had an interview yesterday with young Boyesen. He learned that Boyesen put her down from the buggy and gave her some money to pay her car fare home. He said young Boyesen seemed to feel as badly over the affair as the family did.

But Mamie has been heard from since she quit Boyesen's company. At 2:30 p. m. on Saturday she was at the house of her aunt, Mrs. James Egan, No. 5909 Dickey street. When she left her aunt asked her if she had car fare. She replied that she had not, but did not mind walking home, but Mrs. Egan forced her to take a dime, and then she went away. That is the last her friends have seen of her. Her mother said yesterday she thought her daughter was at the bottom of the pond in the park, but the rest of the family seemed to have hopes that she would yet be found safe and sound.

POLES FLOCK TO YOUNG NOVAK'S TRIAL

Insist His Prosecution Is Malicious and Tell Stories of Conspiracies and Many Feuds.

Polish residents of South Chicago crowded Justice Robbins' court room yesterday afternoon, when the case of Stanislaus Novak, charged with disorderly conduct, was called for trial. The interest displayed grew out of the fact that the countrymen of the prisoner declared the prosecution was malicious on the part of the police. The latter were not ready to proceed and a continuance was granted until Aug. 27.

A story dealing with conspiracies and feuds is told by the Poles of South Chicago. Their allegations have been reduced to writing by Attorney Burres, who declares that he will present them in the form of charges against Capt. Fyfe and Policeman Peter Skyba at the next session of the Police Trial Board.

Novak is the son of Bartholomew Novak, who was killed several weeks ago in a fight with the police at No. 8506 Buffalo avenue. The claim of the lawyer is to the effect that Skyba and Novak belonged to different factions. Skyba arrested young Novak several times, it is said, having him fined $10 and costs the day prior to the homicide. The same afternoon Novak was arrested for disorderly conduct, and at night, it is alleged Skyba tried to arrest him, the attempt ending in the fight which resulted in the death of the boy's father.

The police of the South Chicago Station deny any conspiracy and insist that Officer Skyba acted merely in the discharge of his duty on the night of the shooting.

MEASURES HARD TIMES BY TRAMPS.

Woman at Hull House Breaks Into a Financial Debate by the Government Ownership Club.

The Government Ownership club of the Hull House last night discussed the relative merits of government ownership and the free coinage of silver as a means of raising wages and furnishing employment. The government ownership side was taken by M. F. Doty, O. A. Bishop, and Samuel Parker, and the free silver side by C. W. Dwight, E. L. Burdick, and Everett C. Ettinger. The meeting was frequently interrupted by those who thought all present ought to be allowed to speak. One man named Reed, who spoke with a strong Hibernian accent, made this complaint, and added that he had never listened to such rambling talk in his life. He then took his hat and left. One woman took offense at Mr. Parker's reflections on the Democratic administration, and rising to her feet flew all to pieces in saying that she fed more tramps at her door four years ago than she did now. Therefore times were better now than then.

SOUND MONEY DISCUSSION

Bullion Value of the Dollar.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What is the bullion value of our present silver dollar? MULVANEY.

During the last few months it has ranged between 51 4-5 and 53 2-5 cents.

India and Mexico.

Rochelle, Ill., Aug. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your edition of Aug. 13, wherein you publish the queries put by the New York Herald to Bryan, I notice that query No. 10 asks Bryan if he knows of any country in the world today which has free and unlimited coinage of silver, and adds that Mexico and India have not. Is not this an error? If not, will you please explain, as we always supposed these two countries had, especially Mexico? JOHN FRANCIS.

There has been no free and unlimited coinage in India since 1893. Mexico has unlimited coinage of silver, but there is a mint charge of 4½ per cent. Thus the coinage is not free.

Mexican Coinage.

Osceola, Ia., Aug. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Does Mexico have absolute free and unlimited coinage of silver?

If not, what restrictions are placed upon the coinage?

Is there any country that has free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver?

If you will answer the above questions you will greatly oblige many readers of THE TRIBUNE at this place. JAMES H. JAMISON.

Mexico does not have absolute free coinage, for there is a mint charge of 4½ per cent. THE TRIBUNE does not know of any country where there is absolute free coinage of silver on private account. The unlimited coinage of both gold and silver is permitted in Mexico. Only a little gold is coined, however, and that commands a premium of about 80 per cent.

American Gold Coinage.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As I am advised by reliable statistics the amount of gold coined in this country up to date is $1,755,813,763, of which $795,091,690 was coined prior to 1873, now will you kindly state for the benefit of your readers where that gold now is, or in whose hands, and in what amounts respectively, and how you prove it? GEORGE STEVENS.

Some of the gold coined by the United States has gone abroad and been melted down and recoined by them into their own money. Some is held abroad in a coined state. The Bank of Russia has $30,000,000 in American quarter eagles. Much gold coin which did not go abroad, but which lost some of its weight by wear and fell below the legal limit, has been recoined. The Mint Director estimates that there is about $600,000,000 of gold in the country. He knows how much there is in the Treasury, and how much the banks hold. He knows year by year how much is exported, and how much is imported. Then he makes an estimate of the amount in private hands. It is generally conceded that his figures are about right.

Production by Weight.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly give me the annual ratios by weight of the yearly output of silver and gold commencing with 1865 and ending with 1895?

I ask this to prove that in spite of the increasing demand for gold, the corresponding decrease in the demand for silver, and the great cheapening in value of the latter there has been an increase in the relative production of silver.

If the statistics bear me out, as I think they will, it proves conclusively that changed conditions of supply have been a most important factor in the slump of the ratio from 15½ to 1 to 31 to 1.

A REPUBLICAN BIMETALLIST.

The figures of percentage of production by weight are as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.
1856-60	18.2	81.8
1861-65	14.4	85.6
1866-70	12.7	87.3
1871-75	8.1	91.9
1876-80	6.6	93.4
1881-85	5.0	95.0
1886	5.2	94.8
1887	5.0	95.0
1888	4.6	95.4
1889	4.7	95.3
1890	4.3	95.7
1891	4.4	95.6
1892	4.4	95.6
1893	4.4	95.6
1894	4.9	95.1
1895	5.3	94.7

Every Man's Note a Legal Tender.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Noticing the plan of one of your correspondents for running the campaign of 1900, on the platform of free rents, I am led to put forward a plan which I have evolved for hastening the great millennium for which we are all longing. The plan is, of course, founded upon the presumption that the Popocratic, Populistic party approaches the true theory of money when it asserts that its creation is in the province of the government, that 50 cents' worth of silver is a dollar if so proclaimed by law, that a piece of irredeemable paper is a dollar and money and legal tender for all debts if so declared by the people. We are the people, let us demand that our representatives pass a law making every citizen's note legal tender. Let the voter and citizen be furnished, through the Postoffice Department, with an approved form of note book and fountain pen. Then turn him loose to relieve his financial stringency whenever and wherever it occurs. "Per capita" can then be manufactured by the individual to suit his individual needs. Perhaps it would be well to limit him to, say, a $40,000 issue. If, perchance, his especial stringency should exceed this, there is yet the chance of his getting a special enabling act if he has friends in Congress to advocate his case. This is perhaps a little in advance of the present state of financial education, but it is only an advance along the same line of thought which is the basis of the Chicago new departure.

Just think of the restful possibilities of this plan. Is it not replete with "the greatest good to the greatest number"? It robs the "crown of thorns and cross of gold" of all their horrors. Not a wave of trouble could possibly roll across the weary breast of the free American citizen when there reposed in his breast pocket this government note book full of the needful legal tender, only awaiting the arrival of the stringency, ready then to act as a sure shield against it.

W. S. MARSHALL.

Results of Free Coinage.

Savannah, Mo., Aug. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please answer a few questions for a Doubting Thomas?

If the free coinage of silver by this country would bring the value of the silver dollar down to 53 cents, why do you claim that other countries would bring their silver bullion here to have it coined when they could get that much for it at home? Second, if, as Bryan claims, free silver coinage would bring the price of silver bullion up to the same as gold, would it injure any class of people, and why? Third, what was President Jefferson's reason for stopping the coinage of silver dollars in 1806, when it was undervalued by the 15 to 1 ratio, and by what authority? Fourth, what kind of money had we after 1806, gold being out of circulation by being undervalued and silver coinage being stopped by Jefferson?

H. B. ANDRESSON.

If silver mining is unprofitable at present prices and free coinage would not advance the price any, as you claim, there would be none produced, and therefore none coined under free coinage system. H. B. A.

If Bryan were to be elected the quantity of silver bullion shipped to this country from abroad would depend on the opinion of the dealers in bullion as to the immediate effect of the enactment of a free coinage law a few months later. Much or little might be shipped here. If it was supposed that there would be a real demand for silver here, and an enhancement, even though temporary in its nature, of the local price, a good deal might be sent over.

If the value of silver should rise to 129 cents an ounce the free silverites would be very unhappy, but the United States and France, which have so much legal tender silver, would be greatly relieved. Such an advance in price would be hard on debtors in silver standard countries who have made contracts on the silver basis.

Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver dollars of his own motion, and it is a wonder that the free silverites do not call him a red-headed old rascal. He stopped their coinage because they were exported as fast as coined.

The silver in use in the United States after 1806 consisted of worn light-weight Spanish, French, English, and German coins. Silver was overvalued, not undervalued, by the act of 1872.

Silver mining is not unprofitable at present prices. It is more profitable for some mine-owners than [illegible] ers, but on the average the bus[illegible] [illegible] profitable one. That is [illegible] he increases so steadily.

CAR EMPLOYES' PAY CUT.

SIXTY-EIGHT WEST CHICAGO MEN AFFECTED BY A NEW ORDER.

Wages of Fifty Are Lowered and Eighteen Are Practically Discharged from the Service So Far as a Steady Income Is Concerned—Grand and West Chicago Avenue and Division Street Lines Affected—Men Aggrieved Over the Situation.

About fifty motormen and conductors employed by the West Chicago Street railway company on its Division street, Grand avenue, and West Chicago avenue lines have had their pay cut down, and eighteen of the men have lost their positions by the company laying off nine cars on those lines and requiring the other men to do the work.

In addition most of the motormen and conductors on the three lines are compelled under the new arrangement to go without their dinners, while they are working harder for less pay.

The new order, which is said to contain no explanation as to why the cut is made, takes off five cars from the Grand avenue line and two each from the Chicago avenue and Division street lines. The motormen and conductors who manned these cars lose their positions, but are given the chance of "subbing" when any chance occurs.

Before the cut was made in their wages very few of the men were making more than $2 a day working by the hour. The reduction in the case of some of the motormen amounts to over 50 cents, it is said.

The wages of some of the conductors, it is said, were barely sufficient for the men to live on, and the prospect which stares some of them in the face is anything but pleasant.

While the men have the privilege of supplying the places of those who are still at work whenever there is an opening, they say that opportunities of that kind are comparatively rare, and that the taking off of their cars amounts practically to a dismissal.

While there is considerable dissatisfaction among the men at the reduction in their pay, most of them are disposed to accept fate and take what they can get.

None of the men who were seen last night had heard any reason offered by the company for the cuts and dismissals. They were told of the change, and, it is said, given to understand that they could accept the situation or receive nothing at all.

Some of the men denied last night that they had heard anything of the reduction, but most of the men were free to acknowledge the change and express their dissatisfaction with it.

WITNESSES FOR LIEUT. H. J. GOLDMAN

Army Officers from All Over the United States Summoned to Testify as to a Comrade's Mental Condition.

First Lieutenant H. J. Goldman of the Fifth Artillery drew from all parts of the United States his witnesses before the Army Retiring Board, which considered his case yesterday.

Lieut. Goldman's witnesses included Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon at Governor's Island; Maj. John L. Phillips, Surgeon at Fort Walla Walla; First Lieutenant A. N. Stark, Surgeon at San Antonio; Capt. H. L. Bishop, San Antonio.

Lieut. Goldman's case was first called last week on the report of the Post Surgeon at Fort Houston that Goldman was suffering from failing mentality due to overwork. Goldman resented the report and demanded of the board that his army career be investigated.

CAVELLE WILL HAVE TO STAND TRIAL

Charge of Fraudulent Use of the Mails Will Carry Him Back to Ohio for Jurisdiction.

Harry C. Kimball, alias Howard K. Cavelle, will be brought to Chicago from Brooklyn on Thursday. He will be tried before United States Commissioner Pickard on the original complaint of Mrs. Ida L. Smith of Toledo, for fraudulent use of the mails.

As the offense with which Kimball is charged was committed in Ohio, the result of the hearing here will be to hold him over to the action of the Federal grand jury in Ohio. His recapture does not affect in the least the forfeiture of his old bond.

It appears that the police at the Central Station knew about the arrest of Cavelle, alias Kimball, in Brooklyn before the postal authorities.

MR. HINES RETIRES TO HIS FARM

Proposes to Let the Directors Hustle for $300,000.

West Superior, Wis., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—A difference of opinion appears to exist between D. W. Hines, the President of the Duluth and North Dakota railroad company, and his Board of Directors, and it has resulted in Hines' temporary retirement to his farm at Hannah, N. D., where he says he proposes to remain until the committee of the Board of Directors becomes assured that they cannot raise $300,000 among the farmers of North Dakota and the money lenders of the East with which to complete the line.

Hines claims that under his plan $32,000 will build the road through the timbered portion of Minnesota, the hardest of the grade. He proposes to use the old roadbed of the Duluth and Winnipeg through the Indian reservation. He says $16,000 can be realized at once, and he proposes to hustle for the remaining $16,000 instead of requiring $300,000 before allowing anything further to be done.

Liberty Bell Havana 5c cigar, improved in size and quality, defies all competition.

COVERED WITH SCALES

Eczema made its appearance on my head in its worst form, and it continued spreading until my face was covered with scales and became a horrid sight. I had a fine head of hair, seven years' growth, and had to sacrifice it. I was in despair. The physicians had failed even to relieve me, when one recommended CUTICURA SOAP. My father procured a set of CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in three weeks the scales left my face and the skin lost its florid hue. *In six weeks I was entirely cured.* My face was smooth and my complexion clearer and finer than it had ever been before.

Miss MARION A. SMITH, Sunbury, Pa.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Cure the Worst Eczema," mailed free.

Sneezing, sniffling and nagging

Hay Fever

and Rose Cold can be prevented and cured by Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, if taken in time.

"CURES BY INHALATION."

At all druggists, $1.00, or at office. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Extra bottle Hyomei Inhalant, 50c. Send for *free* pamphlet.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER,
Chicago Representative of R. T. Booth, N. Y.,
17 Washington-st., Rooms 613-615.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

Perfectly nourishes the child from birth without the addition of cow's milk, and digests as easily as human milk. Call for samples, and "Our Baby's First and Second Years," by Marion Harland.

D. R. DYCHE & CO., N. W. Cor. State & Randolph.

LUCKY BABIES.

Always Plump and Well on Lactated Food.

No Fear of Cholera Infantum in These Homes.

Babies Need No Coaxing to Eat Heartily.

A Diet Accurately Fitted to Their Strength.

Lactated Food Never Disturbs Most Sensative Stomach.

Babies that will not eat when hot weather comes on must be made to eat—but not made to eat by forcing or coaxing them against their wills. For a baby's stomach made to take food against its will is of the same opinion still, and not at all in a mood to digest heartily and completely. By an intelligent study of baby's proper food in hot weather it is today possible to make baby eat—because it wants to.

Lactated food is prepared with the true scientific knowledge that nothing better can be done than to follow nature as closely as possible in the difficult task of feeding babies that are not thriving, either because of hot weather or because of natural low vitality. Lactated food is most like mother's milk. It has saved the lives of thousands of little ones. It is within the reach of all.

Until within recent years infants deprived of mother's milk have been reared in a haphazard and unscientific manner, with the usual result that the enormous mortality during the first five years of life has been a reproach to medical men.

But all this is now changed. Practical, scientific, philanthropic-minded men of the highest standing have devoted themselves exclusively to these great problems of infant feeding. Many valuable results have come, but the greatest and the most practical is the preparation of lactated food, the most nourishing, strengthening, readily digested, and palatable food that can be given the baby.

Just now, when the death reports show a fearful prevalence of diarrhea and cholera infantum—the effect of improper diet in hot weather—lactated food is doing its best work. It is saving the lives of little ones in nearly every city and town in the United States.

Mrs. H. C. Bennett of Upton, Mass., the happy mother of the three babies whose pictures are here given, writes to the proprietors of lactated food:

"I inclose herewith photograph of my twin girls born June 2, 1894, and baby Vera, born May 21, 1895. I had no milk for the twins, and the nurse recommended ——'s food. But the babies did not thrive on it. We called in our doctor, Dr. A. J. Gallison of Franklin, and he said the food must be changed at once. He recommended lactated food as the best infant food. We tried one box and were so well pleased with the result that we kept on using it. I commenced to nurse the younger baby, but had not enough milk, and, as she did not thrive on milk, we gave her

LACTATED FOOD,

Which Agreed with Her Perfectly."

MICROBE KILLER

The general tone of the testimony before the Supreme Court of New York, upon which was based the famous decision of Chief Justice Andrews in support of the claims of Microbe Killer as a cure for all microbic diseases, may be inferred from the following:

Henry I. Budd, Mt. Holly, N. J., President Mt. Holly & Bedford R. R., being duly sworn, said:

"I drank the antiseptic water, the Microbe Killer, for pulmonary disease—excessive coughing and expectoration, night sweats, exhaustion, and the usual denotements of consumption. I had been under treatment by different physicians, but remained in a state of decline till I began drinking the Microbe Killer. The effects of the remedy were to restore my flesh and strength and to heal up the diseased lungs until I was entirely well."

G. W. N. Yost, inventor of the Yost Typewriter, residing 309 W. 54th-st., N. Y., being sworn, said:

"I resorted to the new drink for the sick, the Microbe Killer, for dyspepsia, catarrh, and headache, from which I had suffered for twenty years. The effects of the remedy were to cure me, something which the doctors had all failed to do."

Mary Ewers, Teacher, 242 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, being sworn, said:

"I drank the Microbe Killer for cancer. I was afflicted with cancer of the breast. Physicians had cut away both breast and cancer, but the cancer in a little time came back on the other breast. It was then I resorted to the Microbe Killer. After drinking it regularly for a while, the cancer began growing smaller and smaller, and then disappeared entirely. It never returned afterward."

NOTICE: A handsome 50-page pamphlet on the Modern Microbic Revelations of the Microscope mailed free on application to

Radam's Microbe Killer Co.,
87 Monroe-st., Chicago.

YOU NEED REST

Why not take a vacation in the Northwest during the G. A. R. Reunion at St. Paul, Sept. 1-4.

ONLY $8.00

for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 31st and Sept. 1st, good for return within 30 days, via

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
"Maple Leaf Route."

Office: 115 Adams Street.
Depot: Harrison and 5th Avenue.

THE TRIBUNE
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EVENTS OF A C
CHICAGO CITY RAILWA
TO REBUILD BURNED
Structure to Cost $75,00
All the Modern Eq
Be Put Up at Once—W
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day—Elaborate Club-
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The unsightly ruins which
Twenty-first street, in Cott
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ROBERT BLEI GETS T
Former Manager of th
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It was announced last
Blei's representative, Mr.
Mr. Blei had yesterday secu
Schiller Theater and woul
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Mr. Blei's intention to co
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This afternoon Mr. Free
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CAISSON TO BE LAU
Big Structure for th
Water Tunnel Ready

The big caisson which h
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ELECTRIC LAMPS AT
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MINISTER SAID TO
Former Pastor of t
Church Arrested

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EVENTS OF A CITY DAY.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY TO REBUILD BURNED CAR BARN.

Structure to Cost $75,000 and to Have All the Modern Equipments Will Be Put Up at Once—Work of Clearing Away the Debris to Begin Today—Elaborate Club-Room Facilities for the Employes—Tramp Is Killed in a Train Wreck.

The unsightly ruins which now stand near Twenty-first street, in Cottage Grove avenue, where Frank Crosby, William L. Elwell, Patrick Martin, Bert Fulford, and a probable fifth victim, lost their lives in the fire of July 18, soon will be removed and their place occupied by a new structure to be built there by the Chicago City Railway company.

The building to be erected, for which a permit was taken out yesterday, will be a car barn to accommodate the rolling stock of the Cottage Grove cable line. It will be of terra cotta, with pressed brick front, and will cost $75,000. It will have a frontage of 242 feet on Cottage Grove avenue and a depth of 642 feet, with a wing 150x242 feet. The building will be one story in height. Six feet below the level of the tracks will be a concrete floor underlying the pits for the use of car inspectors. Trackage in the structure will afford storage room for 450 cars, while a considerable portion of the space in the building will be devoted to other purposes. Here will be the offices of the line, a fire and wreckage patrol station, equipped with a patrol wagon and fitted up with an electric system for opening stall doors and releasing harness from overhanging hooks, and club quarters for the employés of the line. In the latter department will be a piano and reading-room, with a suitable library.

The work of preparing the ground for the proposed new structure will begin this morning. The enterprise will be pushed through to completion as rapidly as possible.

ROBERT BLEI GETS THE SCHILLER.

Former Manager of the Orpheus Obtains Three-Year Lease of It.

It was announced last night by Robert Blei's representative, Mr. Freeman, that Mr. Blei had yesterday secured control of the Schiller Theater and would assume possession Oct. 1. According to Mr. Freeman it is Mr. Blei's intention to conduct the Schiller as a high-class vaudeville house, with prices running up from 25 cents to $1.

This afternoon Mr. Freeman will leave for New York, and possibly for London and Paris, to secure attractions, but it may be that the new manager will find that he will be unable to obtain numerous enough features in time to open on the date set. In that case he will attempt to make an arrangement by which David Henderson, who has been running comic opera in the Schiller for some time past, will be permitted to continue until Nov. 1.

Robert Blei first became known to Chicago when he took possession of the North Side concert hall which for many years had been under the management of A. Engel and changed the name of it to the Orpheus. He conducted this resort for about a year and made a success of it. It is understood that the rent he has contracted to pay for the Schiller amounts to about $25,000 a year. He has a lease for three years, with the privilege of renewal for two years.

CAISSON TO BE LAUNCHED TODAY.

Big Structure for the Northwestern Water Tunnel Ready to Be Placed.

The big caisson which has been constructed by Fitz-Simons & Connell for the northwestern water tunnel will be launched at the foot of Michigan street at 3 p. m. today. The caisson is 120 feet wide and 30 feet in height and has an interior well 60 feet in width. It will be used for the foundation of the crib or intake for the new water tunnel. It will be towed out into the lake to a point three miles northeast from Oak street and sunk in forty feet of water. The upper part of the crib will be constructed of steel steel three-eighths of an inch thick and filled with concrete. The shaft of the crib will be 100 feet below city datum. The bottom of the caisson is built of oak timbers 12x12. This acts as a shoe, and on top of that will come six courses of 12x12 pine and hemlock timbers. Mayor Swift, Commissioner of Public Works Downey, City Engineer Jackson, and other city officials have been invited to attend the launching.

ELECTRIC LAMPS AT THE OLD RATE.

Manager Sunny Says He Knows of No Advance in the Price.

The report from New York in regard to an advance in the rates on electric lamps of 25 per cent seems to have been several months ahead of the market. As near as could be learned yesterday no such agreement had been made and there was no likelihood of an advance in the price of lamps until after election and its possibility of easier financial feeling. Manager Bernard E. Sunny of the General Electric company said yesterday he had heard nothing of such a proposition and was still selling lamps at the old rates. His company did a much larger business in lamps than any other and undoubtedly would be considered in any proposition to advance rates. There would be no increase until the money market was easier, even if such a move was contemplated.

MINISTER SAID TO BE DISORDERLY.

Former Pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church Arrested for Preaching.

The Rev. Mr. Bryson, who claims to be the pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, though many of the members say he is not, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Constable Finn of Justice O'Toole's court on a charge of disorderly conduct. The complainant is E. S. Perkins, a special police officer employed by the church. Officer Perkins says that the pastor, after he had been deposed by the membres of the church from the pastorate, broke open the church doors and held services, a thing, it is said, he had no right to do. Pastor Bryson was accompanied to the court by a crowd of sympathizing female members of his congregation, who claimed the arrest an outrage. Justice O'Toole will hear the case Thursday, Aug. 27.

FORMERLY RESIDENTS OF LINCOLN.

Chicagoans Will Renew Old Acquaintanceship in Lincoln Park.

Chicago citizens who were formerly residents of Lincoln, Ill., hold a picnic every summer in one of the parks, and this annual function will occur again next Saturday, when old acquaintances will be renewed.

Lincoln Park has been chosen as the place for the festivities this year, and the picnickers will assemble at the Lincoln monument early in the afternoon. The discussion of politics is to be ruled out of the hilarity of the afternoon, the heaviest topics allowed to be the condition of crops in the regions of Egypt round about Lincoln.

D. Nall, Louis Atkins, and Charles Corwine, all old Lincolnites, are named as the Committee of Arrangements.

WOODLAWN TOURNEY IS CONTINUED

Several Good Matches Carry the Event Well Toward Completion.

For the championship of Woodlawn the tennis players struggled again yesterday. Three matches were run off, and one of the postponed events was finished. The tournament is well along, and will cease easily this week. The feature of today's play will be the semi-final contest between Arthur Snow and William Moffatt. Following is the summary:

Singles—Arthur Snow beat William Snow, 6—3, 6—4; Fred Greenleaf beat E. Barron, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Doubles—Snow brothers beat Hardenbrook and ——, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. Ashcraft and Moffatt beat Davidson and Hubbard, 6—4, 8—6.

EVANSTON TOURNEY BEGINS TODAY.

Large Number of Entries Make Start Earlier than Intended.

Owing to the large number of entries the Evanston Country club's annual tournament for the championship of the suburb will begin today, instead of Thursday, as was originally intended. The change was made necessary in order to give a sufficient length of time before the end of the week to run off the unusually numerous matches which will have to be decided. Play will begin at 3 o'clock and continue each afternoon.

The entries closed yesterday with L. De Golyer, who is managing the tournament, and break the record for an Evanston event. They are as follows:

Singles—M. Clark, Don De Golyer, Rob De Golyer, George Miller, W. E. Starr, M. J. Kirkman, R. Holabird, T. Talmadge, W. Johnston, N. Bartlett, A. Adams, C. Zimmerman, E. Ward, H. McConnell, F. Mayo, B. F. Hinman, F. Kimbark, J. Orchard, T. Orchard.

Doubles—Clark and D. De Golyer, Miller and R. De Golyer, Zimmerman brothers, Orchard brothers, Bartlett and Adams, Holabird and Kirkman, Talmadge and Johnston, Mayo and Kimbark.

NEW SYSTEM OF UNLOADING STOCK.

Inaugurated by Two Railroads and Pronounced a Success.

The new system of unloading stock at the Union Stock-Yards, known as the "double deck" system, was formally inaugurated yesterday.

The Burlington and the Alton railroads discharged the greater part of their hogs into the yards by the new system. The plan was pronounced a success, and the system will be in full operation by next week.

Secretary Denison of the Stock-Yards company said the new system will increase the capacity of the yards to 75,000 hogs per day, with a corresponding increase in sheep and cattle.

GREAT CRICKET GAME ON TODAY.

Wanderers to Play Team Selected from All Other City Clubs.

One of the best cricket games of the season will be played this morning at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, when a picked eleven from the clubs of the city will meet the Wanderers. Having its strength divided in the cup competition the latter club has had no chance to demonstrate the caliber of its best eleven and so solicited a game against the rest of the city. The teams, as scheduled, are:

All-Chicago—E. R. Wilmot, O. Tolley, L. Anderson, C. Ballingall, J. Cummings, G. Dunn, B. Aston, W. Howell, A. E. Long, H. Harrison, and J. Langham.

Wanderers—R. W. Fraser, Capt. F. R. Kelly, W. James, P. Williamson, R. Gilchrist, Alex. Anderson, Andrew Henderson, J. G. Davis, R. A. Edwards, J. Bradley, W. Balster.

HUSLING HELD UP BY TWO NEGROES.

Employe of the Chicago Athletic Club Robbed of $18 in Harmon Court.

Thomas Husling, an employé of the Chicago Athletic club, living at No. 1235 Michigan avenue, reported to the police at the Harrison Street Station last night that he had been held up at 8 o'clock by two negroes in Harmon court, between State street and Wabash avenue, and robbed of $18. He could not give a description of the men beyond the fact that they were negroes. He exhibited two cuts on his face which he said he had received during the encounter.

TRAMP KILLED IN A TRAIN WRECK.

Fatal Ending of the Career of a Globe-Trotter.

One unknown man was killed and another injured in a freight wreck on the Chicago and Alton road near Sag Bridge early yesterday morning. Several tramps were stealing a ride on the train and happened to be on the wrecked cars. One of them was killed and another injured. The dead man was taken to the Sag Bridge station, while the injured one was carried to the County Hospital.

Perhaps Nansen Might Help Them.

Desplaines Street policemen are still hunting for Charles A. North, the senior member of the defunct banking firm of North & Taylor, who is charged by Victor M. Henshaw with embezzlement. Neighbors of the Norths said yesterday they had seen nothing of North about the premises for several days, and that the North family had expressed itself as much annoyed at the persistence with which the officers haunted the dooryard.

Barratry Cases Dismissed.

Justice Richardson yesterday dismissed the barratry cases against Lieut. Thomas of the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station, Policemen Garrity and Culhane, and Attorney W. E. Brown. The court stated an attorney for the prosecution had admitted there was no case against the defendants. The cases of Mr. and Mrs. Slobig were continued.

Mrs. Slattery Drowns Herself.

Mrs. Mary Slattery jumped into the river at the Burlington slip at O'Neill street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and was drowned before any one could reach her. The body was recovered and taken to the home, No. 10 Johns place. It is believed she was insane when she jumped into the river. She leaves a husband and four children.

Death of Bert Graham.

Bert Graham, son of D. G. Graham, editor of the Downer's Grove Reporter, was killed in the Burlington railway yards at Edgemont, S. D., on Monday morning. The remains will be brought to the father's home for burial. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

Fowler Club Race Saturday.

The postponed Fowler Cycling club ten-mile road race will be held on Saturday afternoon over the Oak Park course. Entries closed yesterday, with sixty-one riders on the list. The race promises to be interesting and closely contested, as several fast riders are entered.

PROF. NICHOLAS CROUCH PASSES AWAY

Author of "Kathleen Mavourneen" Meets His End at Portland, Me.—Wrote Large Collection of Music.

Portland, Me., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Prof. F. Nicholas Crouch, the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," died in this city tonight, aged 88 years.

Prof. Crouch was spending a portion of the summer in a visit to friends who have stood by him during the last trying years of his life. In feeble health he has resided in Baltimore for some years, and within twelve months his condition became so pitiful that through the efforts of newspapers a considerable sum of money was obtained for his support.

Crouch wrote during his life a large collection of vocal and instrumental music, but the Irish love song was the only one which ever gained him either money or fame, and only a small proportion of the profits of its publication were ever received by the author.

SIX HOURS IN JAIL FOR SMOKING.

This Was the Penalty Jacob Meyer Paid for Puffing His Pipe in Judge Baker's Court.

Jacob Meyer spent six hours in jail yesterday as a punishment for contempt of court. Meyer brought the punishment on himself by taking from his pocket an old pipe, which had seen long service, filling it with tobacco, and lighting it in Judge Baker's court-room.

Meyer was called as a witness in a robbery case which was on trial, and while waiting his turn to testify sat by one of the windows in the rear of the room. It was there that the notion of taking a smoke seized him and he acted on it.

Judge Baker called him up and gave him a severe lecture on the duty of a good citizen to respect the courts of the land and not smoke pipes in them while they are in session.

AT BATS AND BASES TOMORROW.

Printers from The Tribune Will Meet the Copy Boys on the Diamond.

The copy boys will play the printers from THE TRIBUNE at Lincoln Park, 3 p. m, on diamond No. 3. The printers were the champions in the Newspaper League, and that is why they are putting up $100 to $25. The game will be a good one. Frank Snow is announced to pitch for the printers. He is the pitcher that THE TRIBUNE printers won the championship with in the Newspaper League. There will be fun at the game, because Durkin is going to pitch for the copy boys, and he will coach. The battle will take place at Lincoln Park. Durkin has a good voice, and will have the printers up the stump. The game will be played for a large sum of money. The printers will all get dead "drunk" if they win. The copy boys think that they will not get beat. The copy boys had their meat on the printers from the Inter-Ocean, and the printers are now afraid to give the copy boys a return game for money.

MORE MEN TO TRY WHITE

THREE ADDITIONAL JURORS CHOSEN IN THE MURDER TRIAL.

Miss Garrettson Confronts the Prisoner in the Court Room—A Promised Sensation Is Said to Involve a Member of the Panel—Postal Inspector Stuart Named as a Witness—Sharp Passage at Arms Between Attorneys—Routine Proceedings.

Several incidents in the Marshall murder trial yesterday in Judge Windes' court overshadowed the routine proceedings.

They were the discovery by the State that the jury contains a man who, it is feared, will likely be prejudiced in favor of the trio of prisoners; the presence in the court-room of Miss Mattie Garrettson, formerly cashier of the Golden Rule store; the action of Assistant State's-Attorney Pearson in announcing a new witness, Steve Grace, a detective during the Hopkins administration and now a pawnbroker at No. 176 South Halsted street; and the announcement that Postal Inspector Stuart will be a witness for the defense.

The apprehension caused by the presence of the one possibly biased man in the jury box was not successfully concealed. It was admitted a grave matter if the fears aroused by the investigation of the man, instituted when certain facts were communicated to the State, should be realized.

Miss Garrettson in Court.

Miss Garrettson reached the court a few minutes before 10 o'clock. She was in a far corner of the room when Clarence White and his fellow-prisoners were led in by the three bailiffs. When White saw Miss Garrettson his face became red. Miss Garrettson drew a deep breath and a cloud appeared to be drawn across her face.

Assistant State's-Attorney Pearson announced a new witness for the prosecution, Steve Grace, and that he had just been secured that day. Attorney Green told the court new witnesses could not properly be sprung at this late day. Attorney Bowen jumped to his feet and said:

"I have positive information, you honor, that Mr. Grace was called before the State's-Attorney the day before the trial went on. He was not discovered today nor yesterday. I simply state, your honor, that Mr. Pearson must be mistaken."

The court deferred judgment and gave Mr. Green an opportunity to consult authorities. It is reported the testimony of Grace will tend to establish association between White, Carpenter, and Gurney.

New Men on the Panel.

The three jurors obtained during the day were:

Cable, Charles B., No. 856 Walnut street; saddler, No. 62 Wales street.
Olson, Peter C., No. 428 North Robey street; salesman at the Fair.
Schaller, John J., No. 1787 West Twelfth street; clerk for John Sexton, grocery, No. 20 State street.

Clarence White had a bouquet in his coat when he was brought into court in the morning. Mrs. White was unaccompanied in her vigil.

Charles B. Cable, No. 856 Walnut street started a brief sensation in the court. It came out that he knew an eye witness of the murder. The petulant juror said he had reference to Postal Inspector Stuart. Clarence White flushed a crimson red. He turned and Gurney and Carpenter faced about in an instant. Then the State announced Inspector Stuart had no testimony of consequence.

James A. Myers, No. 6040 West Monroe street, was challenged for cause. The court overruled it and the unpliable juror was excused.

Calamity had visited the home of Thomas Cushing, No. 212 Michigan street, since he had been summoned as a juror. His wife had died, he told the court, and so he was excused for cause.

TO ATTEND NATATORIUM DEDICATION.

Representatives of Twenty-four Athletic Societies Arrange to Participate in a Douglas Park Program.

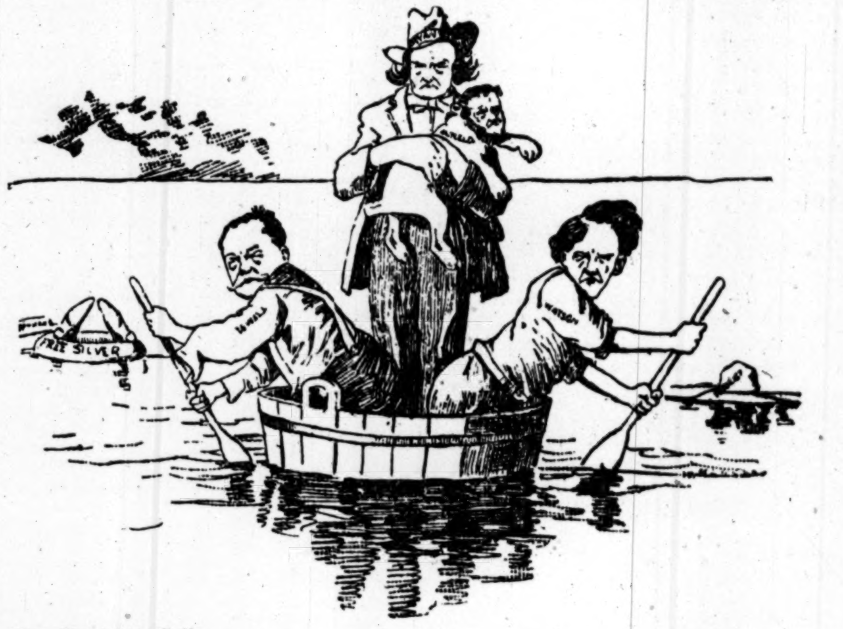
Representatives of twenty-four German, Polish, and Bohemian athletic organizations met in the Schiller Building last night to arrange for the ceremonies attending the opening of the new gymnasium and natatorium in Douglas Park next Saturday. A big parade was planned in which all the Turner societies of the city will participate. Oscar Sputh of the Aurora Turnverein was appointed Marshal of the procession. For his aides he will have a representative from each of the nationalities participating. Frank Wenter was selected to speak in behalf of the German turners, and Gov. Altgeld probably will be asked to speak for the Park Commissioners. The active turners in athletic dress and the others in society regalia will assemble in Union Park at 2 p. m., and march to Douglas Park. The line of march will be down Ashland avenue to Twelfth street, and Ogden avenue to Douglas Park. Another meeting to complete arrangements will be held on Friday night.

NEW $5 CERTIFICATES IN CHICAGO.

Four Hundred of Them Received and One-Third of Them Put in Circulation—Discrepancy in Years.

The new $5 silver certificates reached Chicago yesterday, and the Subtreasury distributed one-third of the 400 received. Some of the employés of the Subtreasury think they have discovered a mistake on the bill. At least no one can give a satisfactory explanation of the statement in the border on the right of the note, "Series of 1896," when compared with a statement in the border on the bottom of the note, "Series of 1895." The engraving on the face of the note is devoted to the subject of electricity. The main figure is that of a woman in scant garb holding aloft an electric globe, a ribbon stretching away to a cloud where the current is being supplied by a flash of lightning. Grant's and Sheridan's portraits are shown on either side of the back of the note, and in the upper center field is the winged head of a girl.

THREE MEN IN A BOAT—NOT COUNTING THE DOG.



—San Francisco Call.

HISSES FOR A FEMALE SILVERITE.

Champaign Audience Refuses to Take Mrs. Gougar's Talk in Lieu of Gen. Gordon's.

Champaign, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—At the Twin City Chautauqua Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia was announced to speak this afternoon on "The Last Days of the Confederacy." When the audience had assembled, one of the largest of the encampment, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana, who had been speaking in the forenoon, took the platform, apparently to conclude her morning speech. Immediately she drifted into a free silver argument and the audience became restless.

Finally there were hisses and open protests increasing in force with calls for Gordon frequently repeated. The master of ceremonies arose and said Mrs. Gougar must be heard. This did not quiet the protests and when Mrs. Gougar attempted to continue a large number of the audience left and went to the headquarters tent, demanding their money back on the ground that they had paid especially to hear Gen. Gordon, and would not submit to a silver speech instead.

In this dilemma Mrs. Gougar cut her speech short and the Senator from Georgia took the platform.

VESSEL DISPATCHER MAY LOSE HIS JOB

Commissioner Downey Sharpens His Ax Preparatory to a Personal Investigation.

Commissioner of Public Works Downey has under consideration a plan to abolish the vessel dispatcher's office, which long has been considered a sinecure. If Mr. Downey finds that the city can with profit abolish the department it probably will be done. By cutting out the department the city would save $15,000 a year. All the work could be done, it is said, by the Harbor-Master. The employés of the vessel dispatcher's department at present are:

One chief vessel dispatcher, $1,350.
One assistant vessel dispatcher, $900.
Eighteen telephone operators, at $52.50 a month.

Supt. Craig of the Water Office, who nearly has completed his inspection of the water rate assessment of the city, estimates that the increased revenue to the city will amount to over $100,000 a year.

Corporation Counsel Beale thinks the Council has the right to make an agreement with a company to burn the city's garbage for any number of years, provided no expenditure of money is contemplated. The Mayor thinks the city can make a contract for no more than one year. Mr. Beale will investigate the matter carefully and report to the Mayor.

REPUBLICAN EX-MINISTERS ARRESTED.

Spain Causes Incarcerations Because of an Alleged Plot to Assassinate the Infanta Isabella.

Madrid, Aug. 18.—Many Republican ex-Ministers and members of the Chamber of Deputies have been arrested in Barcelona on the charge of conducting a revolutionary agitation and the discovery of an alleged plot to prevent the departure of reinforcements for Cuba.

According to Heraldo an attempt was recently made by Anarchists to explode Château Grenje, where the Infanta Isabella is now residing. It is said this attempt on the life of the Infanta was frustrated easily, but no official confirmation of the entire story can be obtained.

According to dispatches from Barcelona received yesterday Señor Estehanez, Minister of War under the Spanish republic in 1873, has been placed under arrest because of political complications in Spain.

LOVE FEAST OF REAL REFORMERS.

Keeley League Men and Women Tell Their Experiences.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—A unique feature of the Keeley League national convention, and one never before witnessed at any previous session, was a general love feast of the delegates at the Denison House this morning, following the presentation of a purse to Ida B. Cole of Chicago, National Secretary of the Woman's League.

J. E. Mowbray of Philadelphia made the presentation speech, after which the meeting developed into an old-fashioned Methodist class meeting, the delegates giving their experiences. Col. W. G. Haskell of Minnesota, Col. Nate Reed of Chicago, and the Rev. W. G. Williams of Arkansas were the principal speakers.

The most affecting talk was made by Mrs. Anna Crist of Roann, this State, who had been cured of the opium habit.

WILL SENATOR HILL OPPOSE BRYAN?

Gen. Upshaw and Secretary Lamont Hold a Conference with the New-Yorker and Rumors Are Afloat.

Normandie-by-the-Sea, N. J., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Senator Hill at a late hour last evening drove over to the residence of Gen. A. B. Upshaw at Atlantic Highlands, where he remained until this morning, when he returned to Gen. Earl's cottage at this place. Soon after Senator Hill's return Secretary Lamont arrived in a carriage from Seabright, where he is spending the summer.

Hill and Lamont conferred for some time, when the latter returned to Seabright. Hill took the next train for New York and went from there to Albany.

Gen. Upshaw, whose guest Senator Hill was last night, is a warm and influential adherent of President Cleveland, and this sudden and unexpected call upon him by Senator Hill, followed by Secretary Lamont's conference today, has set afloat rumors that the Cleveland men are trying to induce Hill to come out against Bryan.

POLICE LOOKING FOR BOY COLLECTOR.

Stanley Mitchell Mysteriously Disappears and His Mother Asks Capt. Shippy to Find Him.

The mother of Stanley Mitchell, who lives in the Concord Apartment Building, Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue, reported to the Woodlawn police last night that her son had disappeared and requested assistance in finding him. The boy is 12 years old and is supposed to have had considerable money in his possession. He is employed as a collector by the Pasteur-Chamberland Filter company, and was sent into Woodlawn yesterday morning. It is feared he may have met with foul play on account of the money he is believed to have collected. Capt. Shippy, with several officers, made an investigation of the case last night, and learned that the boy had been seen in Jackson Park talking with a roughly dressed man, though they were able to secure no further clews.

NEW CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS TRAINS

Via Chicago & Alton.

Fast train service: Brand new vestibuled trains. New café dining cars—meals à la carte. Luxurious parlor day cars with glass observation platforms. Free reclining chair cars. Rock ballast. No dust.

Night service: Two through vestibuled trains—9 p. m. and "midnight special" at 11:30 p. m. Pullman compartment sleeping cars. Free reclining chair cars.

Ticket offices, 101 Adams street, Union Passenger Station, Canal street, between Adams and Madison streets, and Twenty-third Street Station.

Pleasant Place to Live.

A resident of Moscow or St. Petersburg cannot receive the visit of a friend who remains many hours without notifying the police.

ASSERT THAT ROTH IS MAD

FRIENDS OF THE EX-ALDERMAN SAY HE HAS VIOLENT SPELLS.

Recent Attack on His Wife Will Be Cited to Show That the Alleged Embezzler Is Not Responsible for His Acts—Attempt Scheduled for Today to Secure His Release from Jail—Shrinkage in Value of Property a Cause of the Present Trouble.

Ex-Ald. Salo W. Roth, who has the unique fight on his hands of proving both that he is sane and that he is not an embezzler, was arraigned in Justice Kehoe's court yesterday morning to answer charges of embezzling $42,000 from building and loan associations, but none of the queer facts of the case was then unfolded.

The plea was set up by his attorneys that the prosecution was nugatory owing to the decree of the County Court some months ago finding the prisoner insane. This was not accepted by the magistrate as law, and by agreement the case went over to Thursday. In default of $10,000 bail Mr. Roth was committed to the County Jail.

Today, his attorneys say, steps will be taken to secure the release of Mr. Roth by habeas corpus procedure. This will be done with a view to placing him in some sanitarium awaiting his hearing tomorrow, as his family, it is asserted, has come to regard him in recent months as dangerous.

Mr. Roth's attorneys admit that he did default for the $42,000, but not as a willful embezzler, and they also say he is the victim of declining values, inasmuch as his property under old conditions would set him square. They declare the man is legally, and, in fact, crazy beyond any cavil.

Officials and attorneys for the prosecution insist the ex-Alderman is not insane, or, if he is, that situation has come about subsequent to the defalcation.

It is declared as a proof that Roth is insane that on Monday evening last Mrs. Roth left the house to transact some business against his strong plea that she remain at home. Mr. Roth went out the back way, ran until he caught her, threw her down, tore a sleeve out of her dress, began beating her, and only desisted when some bicyclists ran to the rescue of the woman. The husband tore her hat off and ran home with it across lots at the approach of rescuers, tearing the hat into scraps as he ran.

In fear of her life Mrs. Roth went to the home of her parents. That night the husband called for her in a thoroughly penitent mood. Mrs. Roth finally decided to go home with the docile man under escort of a patrolman. He remained quiet until taken from his home on a warrant.

It was discovered later in Mrs. Roth's absence from home her husband had put her entire wardrobe in the bathtub and immersed it under water, to the destruction of the finer dresses. All the bonnets left at home were torn in bits and strewn about the floor.

RECEIVE CHRISTIAN UNION DELEGATES

Local Members Give a Function at Willard Hall for Those on the Way to Omaha.

Local members of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church established quarters in the Willard Hall last night and entertained 1,000 out-of-town members en route to Omaha, where the eighth annual convention of the body is to be held, beginning tomorrow evening. They called last night's function a reception.

The Rev. S. N. Bixby, pastor of the First Church of Buffalo, N. Y., seized the occasion to make a bid for the next convention on Buffalo's behalf. He talked of its advantages. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. A. Duff, General Secretary of the Union, Second Church, Chicago; Dr. R. G. Taggart, East Liverpool, O.; the Rev. Riley Little, Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Garrett, Chicago.

For the purpose of properly receiving the visitors the Chicago members of the union formed themselves into committees and divided the labor of caring for those who attended the meeting. Some stationed at stations bore badges and directed the incoming ones to the hall. A special train left for Omaha over the Burlington road at 10:10 o'clock last night carrying the 100 Chicago delegates and the bulk of the visitors.

IS FRIGHTENED INTO PERILOUS LEAP.

Mary Burns Thinks an Electric Car Is in Danger of Wreck and Jumps.

Mary Burns jumped from a rapidly moving Evanston electric car in Rogers' Park last night and struck on her head, receiving serious injuries.

The car was bowling along at a lively rate, and when at Devon street and Southport avenue the trolley wire broke. The lights went out.

All the passengers were alarmed, but Mary Burns was so frightened that she made a break for the outside. The car was still moving swiftly, but she leaped from the platform.

The speed of the car threw the girl's feet from under her and she struck the ground on her head. When the car had stopped the passengers hurried back to the injured woman. They found her suffering from a concussion of the brain.

Dr. E. L. Webb was summoned and the girl was taken to the Forest Hotel, Forest avenue and Greenleaf street, where she is employed. The trolley wire was repaired and traffic on the line resumed.

RUSSELL PIANO COMPANY IN TROUBLE

It Confesses Judgment in the Circuit Court in Favor of Creditors Claiming $29,778.

The Russell Piano company, Nos. 249 and 251 South Jefferson street, confessed judgment yesterday in the Circuit Court in favor of Fred McCall and J. P. Bull for amounts aggregating $29,778. The stock of the company was levied on by Deputy Sheriff Bery.

The insolvent corporation has been in business for three years. The officers are: C. C. Russell President, and W. H. Evans Secretary. The President of the company was previously connected with the Story & Clark Organ company. The failure is ascribed to the inability of the concern to meet current liabilities. The company's statement is that its assets are $85,000 and liabilities $64,000, but the creditors are inclined to think that the liabilities will run above the assets.

When the factory of the company was in full operation the weekly pay-roll amounted to $2,000. Most of the creditors of the company are Eastern concerns, the Chicago liabilities being placed at less that $5,000.

The principal judgment creditor is Fred McCall, whose claim is $25,713 for piano material furnished by Dolge & Son of New York, whose representative is Mr. McCall.

J. P. Bull has a judgment of $3,865 against the company.

ASSETS IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES.

Assignees of Ferdinand Schumacher, the Oatmeal King, File Schedules Showing $177,550 Indebtedness.

Akron, O., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Assignees Hugo Schumacher and Johnson A. Arbogast today filed the schedule of debts and liabilities of Ferdinand Schumacher, the oatmeal king. The total liabilities amount to $177,550. The assets, as published some time ago, are $1,693,606. The liabilities of the Schumacher Gymnasium company are $96,541, while the assets are $24,848.

La Grange, Ind., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Ocker & Mowers, dealers in dry goods here for the last ten years, filed mortgages today aggregating $3,000. The assets are $7,000. Liabilities are not known.

HOLDS HIM UNDER A STEAMPIPE.

Albert Todd Frightfully Burns Charles Huber at Arcola.

Arcola, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Charles Huber, apprentice in the electric light plant in this city, became involved in an argument with Albert Todd, also an employé of the plant, last night. Todd, who is much more powerful, seized Huber, and, thrusting him under a steam pipe, held him there until he was frightfully burned. This morning a warrant was sworn out for Todd, who will be tried for assault and battery.

AUSTIN FUGITIVE CAUGHT IN CHICAGO

F. E. Burt, Charged with Murdering His Wife and Two Children in Texas, Awaits Extradition Papers.

Charged with killing his wife and two children at their home in Austin, Tex., F. Eugene Burt was arrested in the Rialto Building yesterday, and locked up at the Central Police Station to await extradition proceedings. The alleged murderer confessed that he was the man wanted by the Austin officials, but made no admission of guilt. He, however, wore a blood-spotted straw hat, and carried a huge dirk knife, which is supposed to have been the weapon used in the murder. His capture was due to the work of M. G. Poindexter of No. 239½ Lake street, where he keeps a small fruit and confectionery store. He formerly lived at Austin, Tex., and knew Burt.

About six weeks ago Poindexter read in the press dispatches of the killing of Mrs. Burt and her two children by her husband. The account said that the weapon used was a large dirk, and that after he had stabbed his victims with it he threw them in a well near the house.

Poindexter knew all of the parties in the tragedy, and the scene that surrounded the place of the murder. He, however, did not give the matter much further thought. On Monday Poindexter saw Burt on the Open Board of Trade. He did not make himself known to him, but told the police, and the arrest followed.

For medicine go to a doctor, for pure water order Chippewa Spring, the only non-mineral water. $1 for 12 ½-gal. bottles or 10-gal. can. Tel. Ex. 327.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Collars. E. & W. Collars
KELETA. MADAWASKA. ONEONTA.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—Forecast for Wednesday:

Illinois and Indiana, generally fair and slightly warmer Wednesday, northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, fair, light to fresh northerly winds, slightly warmer.

Wisconsin, fair, warmer, light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly.

Iowa, fair, followed by showers in western portion, northerly winds, shifting to southerly.

Place of observation. Time taken: Aug. 18, 7 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.94	96	98	S.E.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.14	74	76	S.	....	Clo'dy
Boston	29.98	60	78	S.W.	.06	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.06	60	66	N.W.	.32	Fair
Cairo	30.12	68	70	W.	.70	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.00	64	74	S.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Chicago	30.20	64	70	N.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.12	74	78	N.W.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.10	66	70	N.	Tr.	Fair
Davenport	30.16	72	76	N.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.22	72	78	N.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.12	64	72	N.	.02	Clear
Dodge City	30.04	72	80	N.E.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.22	62	64	N.E.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.84	92	92	S.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.06	84	88	S.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.20	60	68	N.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.24	64	68	N.	....	Clear
Helena	29.92	84	84	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.20	72	78	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.14	72	78	N.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.02	84	96	S.	....	Fair
Kansas City	30.18	70	72	N.E.	.32	Clear
Little Rock	30.08	80	92	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Los Angeles	29.90	74	86	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.26	54	56	N.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.12	64	84	N.	.10	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.98	54	64	N.W.	.52	Rain
Nashville	30.10	70	80	W.	Tr.	Clear
New Orleans	30.04	88	94	S.W.	....	Fair
New York City	30.02	62	74	W.	.02	Clear
Omaha	30.22	72	74	N.E.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.88	60	68	N.W.	.08	Rain
Palestine	30.00	94	100	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.10	68	74	N.W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	29.94	78	90	E.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.04	72	72	S.	.01	Clo'dy
San Francisco	29.92	63	72	W.	....	Fair
St. Louis	30.16	74	78	N.	Tr.	Clear
St. Paul	30.24	72	74	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.90	82	88	N.W.	.28	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo	30.12	70	72	N.E.	.64	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill	30.16	70	76	N.E.	....	Clear
Washington	30.06	70	80	N.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 67 degrees; 9 a. m., 69; 10 a. m., 71; 11 a. m., 72; 12 m., 73; 3 p. m., 73; 6 p. m., 70. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.84; 6 p. m., 29.86.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Louis W. Smith, Anna L. Tilley	28—28
William Schwinn, Caroline Bonnefol	19—20
Peter Sgodda, Angela Grossier	41—40
August Schmidt, Bertha Lichtmes	25—21
August Schill, Lena Houltberg	29—28
Frank Welcome, Julia Wendell	21—18
Josef Kovar, Frances Brink	45—26
George Brose, Ray Rosenthal	26—21
Charles Harris, Frances M. Brown	28—23
Nicholas Barry, Mary Kearney	29—27
Antonin Kipp, Mary Zach	29—23
Frederick M. Brown, Hamet A. McKee	31—23
John Fry, Dollie Smith	29—22
Isaac B. Waters, Lucretia Redeske	21—18
Jacob Myroup, Kringsma Klaaske	60—61
Benjamin W. Anderson, Sarah J. Hewes	39—42
John McMacman, Lizzie Denker	34—23
Ignazio Calderone, Marazza Zucchero	28—20
Raub Adel, Mamie Silverman	23—20
Robert J. Hanna, Katherine Reiche	34—21
John Bamburger, Ida Mueller	26—28
Heinrich Menck, Mary Wenlei	45—35
Samuel B. Prevost, Mary P. Berry	51—35
James McGraw, Mary Duffy	21—19
Peter F. Rooney, Ellen Reavy	28—24
Joseph Dettloff, Weronika Polozynska	25—27
James J. Fitzgerald, Mary L. Fitzgerald	25—23
Edward P. Wilshek, Sophie Petk	22—20
Josef Veverka, Mary Baumruck	22—20
Jacob A. Miller, Emma Karsten	24—21
Peter McConnell, Flora Berkhofer	33—26
Christian Simonson, Hulda Wachsmuth	34—24
Bernard M. Jacobson, Teressa Thime	23—22
Anthony F. Krzeminski, Bertha Slominska	21—20
Thomas Russell, Clara Bell	35—26
August Gfraerer, Mabel Thompson	26—21
Daniel Ringstrom, Lena Johnson	44—32
Owen Maher, Sarah Donohue	34—20
Louis A. Centlivre, Mane M. Cleary	38—23
Robert Simon, Lena Lebowski	25—19
Frank A. Anderson, Elizabeth Hanson	27—22
Josef Huebsche, Augusta Abeles	42—31
Herbert P. Kaulen, Gertrude Quvilleon	25—22
John Anderson, Selma Johnson	29—26
Lawrence Casey, Bridget McDonough	28—30
Christian Reuter, Bertha Roper	26—24
Hyman Lefchitz, Annie Sokolskie	22—20
James P. Mohor, Florence Andrews	28—24

DEATHS.

BEVANS—Aug. 18, 1896, Martha Bevans, beloved mother of Homer, Lowell, Alice, and Victor Bevans. Funeral from her late residence, 91 N. Avers-av., at 1 p. m. Thursday.

ERTEL—Franz Ertel, Aug. 18, at 130 La Salle-av., aged 64 years. Funeral notice later.

GRACE—At her residence, 553 W. 12th-st., Mary F. Grace (née Fitzgerald), beloved wife of James T. Grace. Funeral Thursday, Aug. 20, at 9 a. m., to Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary via C., M. & St. P. R. R.

JULIEN—Daisy Ann Julien, née Bauld, aged 23 years, at Tonawanda, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1896, beloved wife of Charles J. Julien, daughter of Adam and Mary Bauld, sister of Mrs. Kate Moran, Mrs. Barbara Sharkey, James and David Bauld. Funeral 9:30 a. m. Thursday from late residence, 3626 S. Hamilton-av., by cars to Notre Dame Church, Vernon Park-place, thence by C., M. and St. P. R. R. to Calvary at 12:30 p. m.

LYONS—Aug. 17, 1896, at her resience, 1385 Jackson-blvd., Sarah, beloved wife of James S. Lyons, aged 67 years. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock a. m., to Our Lady of Sorrows Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MARTINDALE—Ellen C. Martindale, youngest daughter of Mrs. Catherine Martindale of Chicago, at Geneva Lake, Wis., Aug. 17, 1896. Funeral services at Racine, Wis., on Thursday, Aug. 20, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

M'NEAL—Orrin Johnston, aged 9 months and 15 days, only child of Charles S. and Carrie J. McNeal. Funeral Wednesday, 2 p. m., 7441 Euclid-av., Bryn Mawr.

MURPHY—Henry Murphy, at his residence, 6322 Stewart-av., Englewood, Aug. 17, aged 33 years. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 19, from St. Bernard's Church at 9:30 a. m. Interment at Mount Olivet.

NOBLE—William H. Noble, Aug. 17, at his residence, 590 W. Congress-st., aged 28 years. Funeral services at house this (Wednesday) evening, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock. Members of Inter-Domain Lodge No. 506, K. of P., and Compound Lodge No. 499, B. of L. F., please attend. Interment at New York. New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

READ—Aug. 18, Isabel Read, aged 82 years. Funeral Thursday, Aug. 20, at 1:30 p. m., from the residence of her niece, Mrs. H. H. Doyle, 441 Hermitage-av.

TALBOT—Jane Elizabeth, wife of Capt. David Talbot, Geneva, Ill. Funeral 2 p. m. today at Geneva.

TEMPLETON—W. F. Templeton, Aug. 17, at the residence of his son-in-law, Perley Lowe, 599 Washington-blvd. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 2 p. m., from above address to Forest Home.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

Barker & Wheeler company, at Peoria; capital stock, $150,000; to import, manufacture, and deal in drugs, chemicals, medicines, etc.; incorporators, M. C. Wheeler, N. F. Montrose, and A. J. Tapping.

Chicago Straw works, at Chicago; capital stock, $7,500; manufacture straw goods; incorporators, Newton F. Gordon, Frank M. Cox, and E. M. Ashcraft.

The Indicator company at Chicago certified to a reincorporation; capital stock, $10,000; general printing; incorporators, J. F. Kelley, D. E. Sullivan, and John J. McDonald.

The Well Shirt company at Chicago certified to a reincorporation; capital stock, $9,000; manufacture shirts; incorporators, Isaac J. Well, Salvatorie Tomaso, and C. Porter Johnson.

The Shelby County Telephone company, at Shelbyville, certified to an increase in capital stock from $10,000 to $35,000.

Richards & Ives Manufacturers' company at Aurora certified to a change of name to the Richards & Sencenbaugh Manufacturing company.

Inter-State Billposters' Protective Association at Waukegan certified to a change of name to the International Billposting Association.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

Chicago City railway company, 1-story and basement brick car barn, 3810 to 3834 Cottage Grove-av....$40,000
Mrs. C. W. McLaury, 3-story and basement brick dwelling, 4111 Greenwood-av....15,000
J. E. Wolf, 2-story and basement brick flats, 5322 Indiana-av....4,000
W. Hanning, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 614 W. 22d-pl....2,000
Mr. Ketzler, 3-story and basement brick flats, 893 Girard-st....2,500
M. Linrandski, 2-story and basement brick flats, 36 Ingraham-st....3,500
G. Shultz, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1343 Kimbell-av....1,500
Alex. Marszolkiewicz, 2-story and basement brick front addition, 46 Dean-st....2,500
Joseph Haren, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 51 Gordon-terrace....13,000
S. S. Shaffer, 1-story frame cottage, 443 Cornelia-av....1,000
William Jacoby, 1-story frame cottage, 254 W. Melrose-st....1,000
William Stephan, 2-story frame flats, 1129 Melrose-st....2,500
C. W. Hoff, two 2-story and basement brick residences, 6501 and 6503 Myrtle-av....9,000
John Wingert, 1-story frame church, — Clarence-av....2,500
F. Karkofski, 2-story frame flats, 1555 Hancock-st....1,000

If one Rogers, Peet & Co. coat and vest wears out two pairs of trousers;

And if one pair of Rogers, Peet & Co. trousers outwears two of the ordinary kind.

Problem—How long should it take good business men to know where to spend their clothes money.

Trousers to give the old coat and new vest a new look, $2.50 to $9. R. P. & Co. quality begin at $4.

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Round Trip, $1.00.
FOR MILWAUKEE DAILY AT 9 A. M. SUNDAYS AT 9:30 A. M.
Returning, arrives at 10 p. m. Dock north end Rush-st. bridge. Main office 138 Rialto Bldg. "No private rooms to let." J. G. KEITH, Gen. Agt.

EXCURSION.
THE GOODRICH LINE
"VIRGINIA"
DAILY TO
MILWAUKEE $1 AND RETURN
Leave Chicago 9:00 A. M. Week Days. 9:30 A. M. SUNDAYS.
Returning reaches Chicago about 10:00 P. M.
DOCKS FOOT OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

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HOPKINS
COOLEST THEATER IN AMERICA.
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Our Popular Concert 11 to 12. 25 Musicians.
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Tel. South 777. Prices—25, 50, and 75c—no higher.

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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Lew Hawkins, Stewart Sisters, Alice Gilmore, Adair Twins, Essie Clinton, 3—Pfeil Trio—3, Frank Hammond, Alfred Holt, Hayes & Post, Howard's Ponies, Barrett Brothers, M'lle Rosa, Raymond & Clark, Pearl Alexander, Bradford & Nunn, Lew Hawkins.
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ANOTHER BIG BRIGHT BILL. MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
Read the List of Roof Entertainers: The Only WILLIS SWEATNAM, HILDA THOMAS, FRANK BARRY, LILLIE WESTERN, Bessie Phillips, Reeson, Miles & Lulu, Emma Carus, Dare Brothers, and others. All week. Matinees Sat. and Sun.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS—NO HIGHER. Reserved seats at table. Children Any Day—25 cts.

GREAT NORTHERN ROOF GARDEN.
GREAT NORTHERN ROOF GARDEN. Jackson-st. Rain or Shine.
RING NIGHT. Winsome Julie Ring's Farewell Tonight at 8:30. An Unequaled Vaudeville Bill. The Great Sabel, E. J. Jose, Gilmore and Leonard, Cora Routt, Lizzie and Vinie Daly, Smith and Cook, Walter Ellis, and others.
ADMISSION, 50c. Reserved seat at table 50c Extra.

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THE LINCOLN, MATINEES SUNDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY
FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO.
The Brand of Cain.
Next Sunday—THE SMUGGLERS.

SCHILLER—Direction David Henderson.
50c AND 25c BEST SEATS.
BIGGEST HIT YET.
BELLS OF CORNEVILLE
BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
25c to all parts of Theater.
Next Opera—OLIVETTE.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
MATINEE TODAY. 35c 50c No Higher.
JOHN W. ISHAM'S "Oriental America."
Next Sunday—"A GREEN GOODS MAN."

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE.
Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 2196. Coolest Theater in Chicago. Only Burlesque Show in Town. 2 Grand Performances every day. 2 and 8.
THE BULLFIGHTER.
Prices 10, 20, and 30 cents.

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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1896.

CANDIDATE PINGREE is still in the ring, prepared and willing to meet all comers.

THE office should seek the man, and I believe in giving it a run for its money.—W. J. B.

ANY fool can make a convincing argument if he doesn't feel compelled to pay any attention to the facts.

THE government stamp would not make Mr. Bryan's 53 per cent brain and 47 per cent wind pass for a great statesman.

BUT it is believed that Senator Jones would sign Tom Watson's application for admittance to the Home for the Friendless.

AT the end of the third inning Tom Watson was still sitting on the player's bench waiting for somebody to be disabled.

AT any rate, nobody will ever get out a book entitled "From the Elocutionist's Platform to the President's Chair."

IF by any chance the Popocrats should carry the country it will be a hint that hereafter we should hold all elections on April 1.

THE free silver advocates are lineal descendants of the man who tried to lift himself out of the mud by his boot-straps.

WHAT this country really needs is free coinage of confidence, and that cannot be had until all danger of Bryan's election is removed.

MAJ. MCKINLEY hasn't the same kind of a voice as his opponent, but you may have noticed that when he speaks at Canton the entire country hears him.

THE Treasury deficit for the first half of the month of August was about $10,000,000. Even a tariff for revenue only ought to be high enough to provide enough revenue.

IT is becoming more and more apparent as the days go by that Bryan's only boast as an orator is his ability to say less in more time than any other man but Senator Stewart.

SINGLE young men who may be thinking of voting for free silver should ponder the fact that in the City of Mexico ice cream is advertised for sale at "only $1 for an American quart."

MRS. BRYAN'S statement that she trembles at the thought of her husband's succeeding should be a warning to the country. She is better acquainted with his character and abilities than anybody else is.

GOV. STONE'S "slimy and poisonous snake which has laid a foul and corroding hand" upon the welfare of the Nation is still at large. Who is the summer resort keeper that will make a fortune by first discovering it?

WHATEVER else may be said about it, it cannot be denied that Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech brought down the house. In fact, it brought it down from 12,000 to less than 6,000 in about ten minutes.

STUMP ASHBY, Populist nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of Texas, was formerly a clown in a circus. He abandoned the calling when he went into politics as a Populist because there is no place for a clown in a Wild West show.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to have been greatly moved by the Pope's present to the Princess Maud, but in the opinion of the Prince of Wales, as we gather, she was not moved far enough to justify him in trying to sit down on the throne.

THE Popocrats will soon discover that, no matter how much enthusiasm may be displayed by the congregation in singing the hymns, the really important question is how much enthusiasm there is when the time comes to pass the plate.

FOR the honor of the great State of Illinois we must take indignant exception to the Cleveland Leader's description of Gov. Altgeld as "merely a plain blatherskite." It is true that the Governor is not very beautiful, but he is by no means plain.

ACCORDING to the esteemed Globe-Democrat, "the summer resort qualities of St. Louis, which have been suspended for a few days, have been resumed." This means that the unfortunate inhabitants have again been forced to spend their nights in barrels of water.

IT is reported that Chairman Jones is going to resign because he has been able to raise only $5,000 toward the expenses of the Popocratic campaign. But it is just as well to wait awhile before accepting the report for truth. It looks like an attempt to make the country believe that the rich mine-owners are as hard up as they pretend they are.

THE absorbing issue in Kansas City just now appears to be not the free coinage of silver nor the Presidential election, but whether the weeds in the streets shall be cut. Those who are opposed to cutting them probably argue that it is better to wait and see whether Bryan carries the country. If he does, it won't matter if the streets are breast-high with obstructions.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened dull and easier, followed by an advance. The local Stock Exchange continued adjourned. Sterling rates were steady. New York exchange sold at $1.20 discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were quiet, but, with the exception of provisions, firm in tone. As compared with the last prices of the previous day September wheat closed ⅝@¾ cent higher, corn ⅛@¼ cent higher, oats ⅜ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley steady, flaxseed strong, September pork 7½ cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, and ribs 10 cents lower.

YESTERDAY silver sold in New York for 66 cents an ounce. At that price the bullion value of the silver dollar is 51 cents and the commercial ratio of silver to gold is about 31 1-3 to 1. Silver has fallen nearly three cents since Bryan was nominated. It seems as if the dealers in silver bullion do not expect any advance in the price of that commodity in the near future. They have no faith in Bryan's election, in the enactment of a free coinage law, and an increased demand for silver.

MR. BRYAN informed the people of Upper Red Hook that "Solomon said he desired neither riches nor poverty." Solomon never made any such statement, nor is there anything in the history of his life to indicate that he had any objection to riches. The author of this bit of moralizing was Agur, the son of Jakeh. If Mr. Bryan read his Bible and knew what a gold bug Solomon was he never would speak of that person respectfully. Nothing but gold would do for the King. "All King Solomon's drinking vessels were of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the Forest of Lebanon were of pure gold; none were of silver: it was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon." It was despised and contemned in those days. It was refused free access to the mints.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The address of the Executive committee of the National Democratic party, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is a logical and forcible document. Its arguments will appeal irresistibly to those sound money Democrats who have been appealed to by the Popocrats to vote for Bryan on the ground that "submission to the will of the majority is a fundamental principle of Democracy."

The will of the majority as expressed at any legal election must be obeyed. To resist it is illegal. But it is, as the address declares, "a monstrous perversion of this doctrine" to apply it to a political party, a voluntary organization, which exists only because a number of people entertain the same principles and wish to carry out the same policies.

If a Prohibition National convention were to declare in favor of licensing saloons no sincere Prohibitionist could be asked with decency to repudiate the creed of the party because a majority of the members had repudiated it. Men do not accept or discard principles on the strength of a majority vote.

One of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party is that—

> It is the function of government to provide the people with an honest and stable medium of exchange, thus enabling them to transact their business safely and conveniently in every mart and market of the world.

That principle, the address declares, has been repudiated by the Chicago platform, which—

> Proposes to degrade the coin of the United States by means of the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver by our government, and by the exercise of the power of the Nation to compel the acceptance of depreciated coins at their nominal value, thereby working an injustice to creditors, defrauding the laborer of a large part of his earnings and savings, robbing pensioned soldiers of a part of their pensions, contracting the currency by the expulsion of gold coin from circulation, injuring if not destroying domestic trade and foreign commerce.
>
> While professing to advocate a policy of bimetallism, it censures the present Democratic administration for maintaining the parity of gold and silver. It proposes to reduce this country to a condition of silver monometallism, with its vacillating and unreliable standard of values, and tends to bring the farmer, the wage-earner, and the salaried man to the wretched condition of the same classes in countries in which silver standard prevails, and where the rewards of agriculture and labor are lower than anywhere else in the world.

Nor, according to the address, is this the only Democratic principle which has been repudiated by the Chicago platform and the delegates who framed it. In violation of Democratic principles "they proclaimed a sectional combination of the South and West against the North and East." They "announced doctrines destructive of national honor and private obligation, tending to create sectional and class distinctions and engender discord and strife among the people."

The address asserts truthfully that the Popocrat platform is "in its policies dangerous to the welfare and life of free government"; that "its declarations invite and have almost produced a financial panic." Such a platform, "at variance with the essential principles of the Democratic party," no man can support who believes in those principles.

On the 2d of next month the National Democratic convention will meet at Indianapolis. There will be delegates there representing the genuine Democrats of forty-two States. They will take action which will consolidate against the framers of the undemocratic creed adopted at Chicago all those Democrats who will not surrender their cherished convictions at the will of a majority and who do not leave it to the conventions to decide what their principles shall be.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

The latest estimate of the gold production of 1896 is 225 millions. This is a moderate, conservative estimate. In 1874 the gold and silver production of the world—the coinage and commercial values of silver were very close together then—had a value of only 162¼ millions.

And yet Bryan asserts there is not gold enough to do the business of the world with, and that since there is not enough the value of gold has appreciated greatly since 1873. But this year's product will be twice that of 1888 and over 20 per cent more than that of 1894. It will be equal in value to the gold and silver product of 1877, taking the latter at its coinage value, which was 30 per cent greater than its commercial value.

This year's silver production will be about 175 million ounces. At 69 cents an ounce the value will be 120 millions. In 1873 63¼ million ounces were mined, and the commercial price was almost 130 cents an ounce. The price has shrunk 47 per cent, but the production has increased 176 per cent.

And yet there has been a demand which has absorbed this increasing output of silver. The 167 million ounces produced in 1894, which sold for 106½ million dollars, found a use. Some of that silver was coined, and about half of it used in the arts and manufactures. The United States and France alone consumed 18 million dollars' worth of silver thus.

If the 167¾ million ounces of silver produced in 1894, which sold for about 64 cents an ounce, had not been disposed of at a reasonable profit there would not have been an increased production in 1895 and 1896. But the cost of production has fallen so much that it pays to mine silver which sells for from 64 to 69 cents an ounce in New York. The mine-owner, of course, gets less than that. There are transportation and other charges to be deducted.

The silver mining industry of the world is an extensive and a profitable one, in spite of the "crime of 1873," the "crime of India" in stopping the coinage of rupees, and the "crimes" committed by various European nations since 1871.

TANNER'S OPENING SPEECH.

The speech of John R. Tanner, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, delivered at Carthage as the formal opening utterance of the campaign, was a clear-cut, virile, and comprehensive exposition of his views on all the political questions, national and State, that are to be decided in November. If any people have been led to doubt the thoroughness of Capt. Tanner's equipment for the duties of Governor, this speech, showing the man's broad and clear vision, his admirable forcefulness, and his convincing logic, should prove an effective reassurance. The reception accorded him appears to have been cordial at first and enthusiastic in approval when he had completed his masterly arraignment of the charlatans of Popocracy.

"I am here," he said, "to state in a plain way, to plain people, my views upon the great questions now before the country for decision," and he reached the full measure of the true orator by making his subject and his opinions so plain and clear that the humblest among his auditors could not fail to understand. In his treatment of the financial issue he denuded the vital points of all the confusing verbiage in which free silver orators strive to clothe them, and showed how grim and terrifying is the real silver skeleton when stripped of its bedizenment. In rounding out his address he paid his respects in sledge-hammer blows to the administration and pretensions of Gov. Altgeld, and no patriotic citizen can read this faithful portrayal of the State's treatment by Altgeld without a shudder of apprehension lest it be submitted again to the bitter chastisement and the joyful consciousness that the reëlection of the arch-Anarchist is the most extreme improbability.

Capt. Tanner's comparison between Democratic and Republican rule in this State should be an instructive object lesson for all voters. He points out that in 1857, when the Republican party came into power, the State was burdened with an enormous bonded debt, "which some prominent Democrats believed it impossible ever to pay, and they openly advocated its repudiation." But in the twenty-four years that followed the Republican party paid the debt, dollar for dollar, and, as Capt. Tanner expresses it:

> From 1870 to 1892 the State Treasury was never without a working balance large enough to admit of the payment of every claim in full upon presentation. Auditor's warrants were as good as gold, and accepted at par just as the paper of the government at Washington passes current throughout the United States.

This record for nearly four decades, that saw the State lifted out of great debt and safely guided past the rocks of repudiation and landed at last on a solid financial basis, it was left for the Democratic party to blot. As Capt. Tanner puts it:

> It was left for the Democratic party of Illinois, the moment they found themselves in power, to reverse this policy and plunge the State into temporary bankruptcy. They are a party of borrowers, in the State and in the Nation, with so little foresight or courage, or both, that they dare not and do not provide the revenue to meet the necessary expenses of the government, as voted by themselves. They apparently have no confidence in the permanency of their own tenure of office, but always expect to be turned out at the next election, and think they can gain a temporary advantage by creating a deficit, then leaving it as a bequest to their political opponents. This is the precise financial record which Gov. Altgeld's administration has made for itself in Illinois. No wonder our Democratic friends wish to get up a new and strange noise to draw attention from their sins of gross mismanagement.

The promises that Altgeld made with such profusion before he was elected, and which he failed to keep with equal profusion afterwards, are handled without gloves; and the reckless partisanship of the Altgeldian régime receives this picturesque thrust:

> The pretense that our State institutions were to be placed on a non-partisan business basis has been kept like all the rest of the preëlection promises. The first step towards keeping this promise was a "clean sweep" of all employés from the State institutions. No condition was spared—length of service, large experience in the work, great efficiency, and skill of the technical character required—all these were powerless to stay Gov. Altgeld's official ax. Old and tried servants of the State all departed in a body, and the hungry and riotous Democratic henchmen rushed, snorting and squealing, in at the doors of the public buildings like a herd of half-starved swine rushing into a feed lot—and this was reforming the State institutions. Beyond the gastronomical process of feeding and fattening the reform never proceeded.

Capt. Tanner is to be congratulated on his auspicious inaugural, and when Altgeld and his hordes are scourged forth from the temple "in a tumultuous and common disgrace," no one can honestly dispute that Tanner did it.

BARBAROUS AND UNCHRISTIAN CONDUCT.

What is to be thought of the conduct of a community in a civilized country which, in this age of the world, will for months harass and even persecute men and women whose only offense is that they have adopted primitive methods in their advocacy of Christian righteousness and in their dissemination of the teachings of Christ? The only conclusion possible is that it is barbarous and brutal.

Yet such has been the conduct of the inhabitants of the City of Belleville, Ill., ever since the Salvation Army invaded its limits last year with its message of peace on earth and good-will towards men. Since the first day when the "soldiers" appeared on Belleville's streets a large proportion of the citizens have been attacking them with insult and contumely and with stones and clubs. The members of the army have not, so far as appears in the testimony of their worst enemies, attempted to retaliate in kind, but have suffered patiently and have turned the other cheek, as becomes followers of Jesus of Nazareth. But their meekness and forbearance did not have the effect of mitigating the rigor of their martyrdom; on the contrary, they seem to have increased it, for as time passed their persecutors grew in boldness and cruelty, so that jeers were succeeded by blows and ribaldry by flying stones. And now, according to trustworthy reports, the Belleville attacks upon the Salvationists possess greater virulence than ever before, and "every evening the public square of the city is a scene of tumult, so that it is a matter of wonder that no serious casualties or fatalities have occurred."

It is evident that Belleville is several years behind the rest of the world, for, while it must sorrowfully be admitted that Chicago and other cities did not take kindly to the Salvation methods at first, they have long since learned better than to oppose them, and here, as in every other community with the exception of Belleville, it is universally recognized that the army and its collaborator, the Volunteers, are doing a valuable and praiseworthy work. Probably Belleville will sooner or later recognize the same fact, for anybody who knows anything about the temper of these zealous men and women will not be disposed to believe that they will be discouraged and routed by even the most persistent and powerful persecution. They will keep right on until the wicked are either worn out or converted.

In the meantime the city authorities of Belleville, who are not only shamefully derelict in their duty but are actually taking an active part in the outrageous proceedings, should be vigorously attacked by public opinion and taught that good men and women everywhere regard with a feeling somewhat more acute than disapproval any attempt, whether of ignorance or prejudice or sheer brutality, to hamper the work of the Salvation Army or the American Volunteers.

A TWIN CITY TO THE RESCUE.

It was believed that the plans of Li Hung Chang for his visit to the United States had been completed, and that he would not stop off at any city west of New York, possibly excepting Chicago, on his flying trip across the country. But the inducements offered by the Tribune of Minneapolis are on a scale of such Oriental magnificence it is not apparent how the Celestial wanderer can decline to view the wonders of that metropolis and partake of the lavish hospitality that will be extended to him. Some idea of the municipal feast that is promised with almost reckless prodigality appears in these extracts from the Tribune's call to arms:

> Li will pass through here early in September. At that time the new paving will be finished and the city will present a fine appearance.
>
> A visit to our big flouring mills would open the eyes of the Celestial. A sight of our tall buildings and other accessories of metropolitan greatness would convince, etc.
>
> No time should be lost in setting the ball in motion. The invitation should be prepared and forwarded at once.

By all means get this ball in motion. It is incomprehensible that President Cleveland and his Reception committee should have presumed to slight Minneapolis in this fashion. Who can picture fittingly the national chagrin if Col. Chang had flitted through the land and not seen the new paving of Minneapolis? How could we have held up our heads before the world and confessed that Li had returned to China with his eyes unopened by those big flouring mills? What would it have availed us as a defense that we had shown the almond-eyed guest the tall buildings of Chicago and New York and neglected to reveal to his astonished gaze the monster structures of Minneapolis? And how profitless it would be to whet the appetite of the big mogul by a sight of any other municipal beauties if it was not to be satisfied at last by the other "accessories of metropolitan greatness" possessed by the twin city.

Certainly this ball must be got in motion, and while it is getting under headway the rest of us may pause to congratulate Minneapolis on its timely discovery of the great wrong that was about to be perpetrated against an innocent Chinaman. And, moreover, it may not be out of place to quote further from the esteemed Tribune:

> Li has with him a large suite and some twenty newspaper correspondents. These correspondents are constantly sending out reports to newspapers all over the world, and if the party should remain for a day in Minneapolis, their dispatches would be dated from here, and our city would doubtless get considerable notice, which would be a good advertisement.

This surely should settle the question. Or if it be found inconvenient for Li to stop over, the twenty correspondents might arrange to stay long enough to get some dispatches on the wire. This pathetic appeal for notice should soften the hardest heart of the most adamantine reception committeeman, especially when it is coupled with the allurements of that new paving.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

Mr. Arthur Balfour announced last week in the House of Commons that the government was still considering the latest proposals of Secretary Olney, which were considered as opening the way for an early and equitable settlement of the Venezuelan dispute.

According to the statement of an English paper, which it is thought may speak by authority, negotiations have gone so far that there is an agreement as to the manner in which the controversy regarding those portions of the disputed territory which have been settled by English subjects can be determined.

It is asserted that the question of the title to these settled districts, as well as the unsettled ones, is to be submitted to arbitration, and if they are held to belong to Venezuela then the British occupants are to be entitled to withdraw, and will be compensated for whatever losses they may sustain.

If this is authentic then the great stumbling-block in the way of arriving at an amicable arrangement of the Venezuelan controversy has been removed. Thus far Lord Salisbury has asserted unequivocally that he never would consent to refer to arbitration the question of the ownership of districts which had been long occupied by English subjects, and where, as he alleged, valuable improvements had been made by them.

On the other hand, Secretary Olney objected to arbitration with those districts left out. He did so, besides other reasons, because there are few settlers there, their improvements are of little value, and the chief reason why the English wish to hang on to that particular territory is because of its rich gold mines.

The St. James' Gazette refuses to believe that Lord Salisbury will "be so feeble as to yield to Secretary Olney's demand for the inclusion of the settled districts of Venezuela in the arbitration scheme." But the demand is a just one, and therefore Lord Salisbury should yield. If he has done so this long-standing and dangerous dispute, which came so near involving this country in war with Great Britain, will be disposed of, and American diplomacy will have achieved a signal triumph.

BRYAN AND LINCOLN; A CONTRAST.

When Mr. Bryan made his speech in Madison Square Garden, New York, he was duplicating in the act itself an experience that befell another "man of the people" who was indeed "a friend of the toiling masses." When Lincoln arose in Cooper Institute on Feb. 27, 1860, to make his bow to the citizens of New York he also looked upon a sea of strange faces, and the incident is described thus in Nicolay and Hay's "Life of Abraham Lincoln":

> If any part of the audience came with the expectation of hearing the rhetorical fireworks of a Western stump speaker of the "half-horse, half-alligator" variety, they met novelty of an unlooked for kind. In Lincoln's entire address he neither introduced an anecdote nor essayed a witticism; and the first half of it does not contain even an illustrative figure or a poetical fancy. It was the quiet, searching exposition of the historian, and the terse, compact reasoning of the statesman, about an abstract principle of legislation, in language well nigh as restrained and colorless as he would have employed in arguing a case before a court. Yet such was the apt choice of words, the easy precision of sentences, the simple strength of propositions, the fairness of every point he assumed, and the force of every conclusion he drew, that his listeners followed him with the interest and delight a child feels in its easy mastery of a plain sum in arithmetic.

What a contrast to the reception accorded the Boy Swashbuckler of the Platte. If Bryan has any of the finer sensibilities of human nature he will not forget for many days those two hours during which he was pouring out his flood of words. The rustle of disappointment that began all over the hall before he had spoken fifteen minutes will linger long in his memory. The shuffling of feet and the subsequent tread of disgusted citizens as they filed out of the hall before he had spoken an hour, the knell of a blighted ambition, must ever attend the waking moments of the discredited Popocrat, as remorseless as the bells of Mathias. There is something almost pathetic in the contrast between the infinitesimal, vaunting Bryan and the infinite Lincoln when compared by these parallel tests.

Lynching More Italians in New Orleans

After our experience in 1891 in consequence of the wholesale lynching of Italians belonging to the Society of the Mafia in New Orleans, it was to be expected that the Italian Government would give prompt attention to the outrage of a similar character that was perpetrated at the same place last Saturday. This it has done, instructing Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, to forward to Rome precise and detailed information concerning the affair. One of the Italians lynched Saturday had murdered an American citizen, as is now pretty well established, and thus there was strong provocation to violent resentment. That, of course, did not warrant overriding the law, but what makes the case still darker is that it seems to be equally well established that the murderer's two countrymen also lynched were not guilty of the offense for which he suffered. The Government of Italy is not likely to let such an affair pass without making demands which to some extent we shall be bound both in honor and by precedent to recognize. In 1891 a number of Italians suffered death in New Orleans at the hands of a mob because of supposed complicity in the assassination of Chief of Police Hennessey. The community was terribly exasperated and a Northern man organized and led the mob which broke into the jail and killed the Italian inmates without the intervention of Judge or jury. Perhaps in that affair the innocent suffered with the guilty. At all events, the government acknowledged its responsibility and made what amends it could for neglecting to protect the rights of Italian subjects. If the circumstances prove similar it will have to do it again.

FOLLOWING is the detailed description of the terrible fight between Senator Quay and an enormous tarpon off the coast of Florida the other day:

Round 1. At the call of time the two faced each other. Both were in splendid condition. The Senator's superior reach was fairly counterbalanced by the tarpon's greater weight and activity. The Senator kicked the beam at 149 and the tarpon tipped the scales at 263. Tarpon led. Quay exceedingly cautious. Tarpon led again. Quay countered neatly on the jaw. First blood claimed and allowed for Quay.

Round 2. Long distance fighting. Tarpon ran all around the ring, Quay after him. Quay tries to land, but fails.

Round 3. Quay smiling and confident. Tarpon plainly worried. Quay made another attempt to land, but missed. Tarpon turned tail and ran again. Bets of two to one offered on Quay.

Round 4. Substantially a repetition of preceding round. Quay confident but somewhat winded. Turns eagerly to bottleholder for relief.

Round 5. Quay led for the jaw. Tarpon was game. Tarpon fought desperately. Quay reeled. Even money offered on tarpon.

Round 6. Quay slightly groggy, but smiling. Tarpon rushed. Quay met him promptly and a rapid exchange of blows followed. Quay appeared to get his second wind. Tarpon was plainly becoming distressed.

Round 7. Quay attempted to gill his adversary. Cries of "Foul!" and "Good boy, Quay! Give it to him!"

Round 8. Quay started in to finish the fight. Quay chases his antagonist all about the ring. Tarpon tries a rush, but fails.

Round 9. Tarpon makes another rush, but his strength is gone. Quay has outwinded him. Quay finally lands, and the fight is over.

Considerable money is believed to have changed hands on the result. Quay claims the tarpon championship, and will meet all comers, bar none.

THE health authorities of Milwaukee have found the water supply of that city to be contaminated and have declared it unfit for use. Milwaukee consumes a considerable quantity of water for cooking purposes, and the caution is timely.

KAISER WILHELM thinks he needs more money for his navy. It may be, however, that he wants more navy for his money.

THE TRIBUNE is indebted to Mr. Mike O'Brien for a campaign song which he says is to be sung to the tune of "Over the Garden Wall." Here is the opening stanza:

"Young Billy Bryan come out of the West.
Through all the broad land his tongue was the best.
All the weapons he had for to make the great run
Was his muscular fist and his blatherskite tongue."

And so forth. It pains us to have to omit the remainder of Mr. O'Brien's campaign song on account of a lack of space and for other reasons.

MR. BRYAN has had some trouble with his larynx, but there is nothing whatever the matter with his lungs.

BEFORE becoming excited and calling names let us reflect that it is barely possible the slip of ivy from Lee's grave that was planted by Yale students against one of the university buildings may have been carried off by some admirer of Gen. Lee.

CANDIDATE BRYAN appears also to be suffering from overmanagement.

MR. DEBS wants to see Sewall withdraw. Mr. Debs continues to yearn after the unattainable.

MR. EBENEZER WAKELEY has withdrawn from the race for the Governorship, and the only obstacle worth mentioning between Gov. Altgeld and another term is John R. Tanner.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Sudden Reformation.

Dickey—"Mamma, do they wash boys' faces with soap an' water in heaven?"

Mamma—"I think not, dear. It will not be necessary."

Dickey—"Then, by George, I'm goin' to heaven!"

Ruling Passion.

The cyclist who had been run into by an electric car opened his eyes at last.

A man in knickerbockers was bending over him.

"Doctor," he said feebly, "what kind of saddle do you think is the best?"

Comparative Anatomy.

"I'd hate to have to eat corn the way you do," grunted the pig, through the palings of his inclosure. "You can't get much satisfaction gobbling it down like that, and you can't chew it, because you haven't got any teeth."

"H'm," clucked the hen, in the adjoining coop. "You have to chew your corn because you haven't got any gizzard!"

Great Head.

The sad-faced man with the small, square valise inspected the woman of the house a moment and then turned away from the kitchen door.

"It ain't no use arskin' you if you've got any corns that need curin', mum," he said., "I can see as you're wearin' shoes three sizes too large."

"Come in," replied the matron.

FRESH LITERARY NOTES.

The German writers most talked about at the present day are the dramatists Sudermann and Hauptmann.

George Manville Fenn's latest story, "Gerald's Jungle," is to run serially through the English periodical called Chums.

Kenneth Grahame, whose book, "The Golden Age," has won universal admiration, holds a post in the Bank of England.

G. B. Burgin, an honorary Secretary of the New Vagabond club of London, has written a book on Constantinople called "Tomalyn's Quest." The villain of the book is an Armenian. This is Mr. Burgin's method of getting even with an Armenian servant who decamped with his master's belongings when the author was thought to be dying of typhoid in Constantinople.

The Echo Music company of Lafayette, Ind., has issued an attractive Republican campaign songster called "Golden Glory." Both words and music are original.

Louis Becke, the romancer of the South Seas, is at present in Australia. He has been collaborating with a Mr. Jeffrey on a new book to be called "The Deserter."

London is to have a new religious monthly, published by Silas K. Hocking and called the Temple Magazine. The Rev. H. R. Haweis will contribute to the first number an article on Marie Corelli.

"The Lower Life" is the title Francis Gribble has given a novel dealing with the stock exchange. Mr. Gribble's hero is a man who dabbles in speculation and loses all his "sentimental possibilities."

Mrs. Manningham Caffyn's forthcoming story, "A Quaker Grandmother," touches the sex problem, but is said to be in a different vein from "A Yellow Aster." Almost any other vein will be an improvement.

Norman Gale will give the youthful public "Little Poems for Little People," which, he says, "aims at hitting the medium between the ordinary verse for children and the inspired poems which Stevenson wrote for the young."

The Chicago Dial of this week continues its interesting résumé of current literature in continental Europe. "The most interesting news from Poland," it remarks, "is that Mr. Sienkiewicz has published a three-volume novel, 'Quo Vadis?' of which the first persecution of the Christians at Rome forms the background. Individual episodes such as the burning of Rome, the gladiatorial combats, and the martyr death of Christians in the circus are described with brilliant and plastic power."

PERSONALS.

London papers comment satirically on the thriftiness of Mr. Goschen in charging his parliamentary guests at the Spithead review a sovereign for expenses.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript suggests as a memorial of Harriet Beecher Stowe the erection in Washington of a national institute and hospital as a training school for colored nurses.

Ex-Sultan Abdullah of Perak, who is kept by Great Britain at Singapore, has had his allowance increased to $100 a month on the ground that, being an Oriental Prince with more than one wife, he needs the money to meet his household expenses.

Queen Marguerita of Italy is living very quietly at the Castle of Monza. It is stated that her Majesty is engaged in writing a drama, which will be played at one of the important Italian theaters in the autumn, naturally under a pseudonym.

Prince Max, the nephew of King Albert of Saxony, who was recently consecrated to the Roman Catholic priesthood, after officially renouncing his right to the succession as a Prince of the royal house, will begin his ecclesiastical career in England.

Dr. William H. Baker of Boston has been appointed by the State Department in Washington to represent the United States in the International Congress of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, which will meet in Geneva in September, under the auspices of the Swiss Government. He sailed for Europe last week.

Laurier, the new Canadian Premier, might have made a fortune and a reputation at the bar, but he rarely goes into court. He is poor, and it is said that if he were to die now his estate would not amount to more than $2,000. He is considered the most pleasing orator in Canada and gained great fame by the first speech he made when he took his seat in the House of Commons.

It is an interesting feature of Li Hung Chang's tour, and one which indicates the cosmopolitan character of the Chinese Customs Service, that a Customs Commissioner of the nationality of the country was imperially appointed to act as his equerry during his stay in each of the states he is to visit. Mr. James Hart, who acts in that capacity in England, is brother of Sir Robert Hart, the distinguished head of the Chinese Customs Service. Though holding the rank of Commissioner of Customs he has been for some time carrying on the negotiations which resulted in the recent treaty providing for intercourse between India and Thibet.

CURRENT NOTES.

He—"As near as I can get at it, the general idea of heaven seems to be a place where it is always summer." She—"Yes, and the proportion of men to women will be about as it is at most of the summer resorts. Am I right?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Deceit.—"Sir," faltered the office boy, "I would like to be excused to go to the ball game." The member of the firm grew pale with rage. "No," he thundered, "you can't fool me. You'd pretend to go to the ball game and then not do a thing but steal away and read poetry to your grandmother. I'm on."—Detroit Tribune.

A French paper tells a story of an old beggar woman whose regular stand is outside one of the principal churches in Paris. There it is her habit to stand with a baby enveloped in an old shawl and solicit alms. "Why, your baby's a sham, a doll," said a passer-by the other day. "Yes, sir," replied the unabashed mendicant. "It was so hot that I left the real one at home."—New York Tribune.

"I have no use," scornfully exclaimed a bloomer girl, "for a youth who parts his hair in the middle." "And I have no use," replied Willyboy, with more spirit than he had shown for twenty-one years, "for a young woman who parts her clothes that way." And he gazed at her nether trimmings until she nearly choked with indignation and dodged behind a table. Willyboy was revenged.—Buffalo Express.

The Louisville Times says that not long since a Kentuckian was talking with a young woman out West when the conversation turned to tobacco. The gentleman remarked that tobacco was a very common crop in Kentucky. The lady, it seemed, had never seen any tobacco except the manufactured plug, so she replied that she should very much like to visit Kentucky and see a field of tobacco just as it was "plugging out."

Honoring of Grant at Last.

New York was sadly dilatory in making the project for the splendid Grant mausoleum that is now such a conspicuous structure in Riverside Park, New York, an assured success, but it is a pleasure to know that now nothing is to be left undone to fittingly mark the resting place of the hero of the rebellion. At a meeting of the Park Commissioners and the Chairman of the Grant Monument Association, recently, plans were discussed for laying out the walks around the monument, terracing, grading, and so forth. About $120,000 will be spent in beautifying the grounds which will be in readiness for the dedication of the completed work on the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Grant, the 19th of next April. The ceremonies will be on a scale surpassing any event of this kind that has hitherto occurred on American soil. It is planned that the President of the United States shall preside, assisted by his entire Cabinet; that the diplomatic corps of all the nations of the earth having relations with us shall be there; that the North Atlantic squadron and warships from foreign countries shall throng the river; and that pomp and splendor shall be shown in the ordering of everything. As we recede from those stirring events which brought Gen. Grant so deeply into the confidence and affection of the American people, the value of his services becomes more strikingly apparent. Party criticism is hushed, and all acknowledge that he was one of his country's greatest and noblest sons.—Ex.

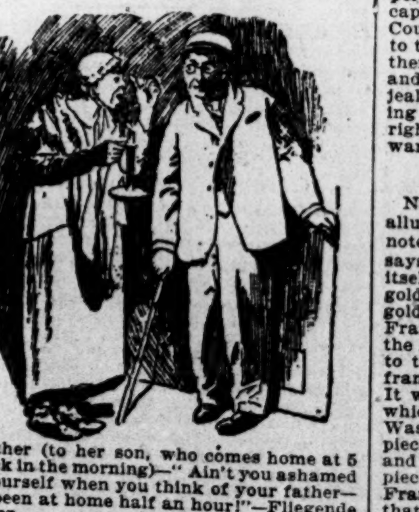
Discoverer of "Middle of the Road."

New York Sun: Georgetown, Tex., Aug. 7.—W. C. Shaw of this city, Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, is the author of the expression "middle of the road," as applied to politics. He is independent in politics, and was elected by a large vote on account of his many good qualities as a man. The way he came to use the expression which is now in national use was this:

He was called on to make a speech. In the course of his remarks some one asked him: "How do you stand?" He replied, "Old Bill is in the middle of the road."

Mr. Shaw cannot claim the authorship of the phrase, as it was a common expression in Ohio long before it was copied by the Pops from Shaw of Texas. It was used in common conversation as the equivalent of "avoid extremes," "the middle course is the safest," etc.

His Father's Example.



Mother (to her son, who comes home at 5 o'clock in the morning)—"Ain't you ashamed of yourself when you think of your father—he's been at home half an hour!"—Fliegende Blätter.

COLORED MEN AT CANTON

M'KINLEY ADDRESSES A DELEGATION FROM CLEVELAND.

Says if Free Coinage Means a Fifty-three-Cent Dollar It Is Not an Honest Dollar, if It Means a Hundred-Cent Dollar Then It Is Not a Cheap Dollar—The United States Wants Neither Cheap Money Nor Cheap Labor.

Canton, O., Aug. 18.—Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Lieutenant-Governor and now of the Greater New York Commission, accompanied by his wife, lunched with Maj. McKinley today. To a reporter he said that New York would surely give McKinley 100,000 plurality, and probably the largest ever known for any candidate.

Abner McKinley, the Major's brother from New York City, arrived today and will leave for the West tonight.

Maj. McKinley addressed a delegation of 200 Afro-Americans from Cleveland this afternoon headed by State Representative Smith. They came with a band and the Cleveland l'Overture Rifles. Mr. Smith was the spokesman for the visitors. Maj. McKinley responded as follows:

"Mr. Smith and My Fellow-Citizens: It gives me extreme pleasure to meet and greet this company of rifles and my colored fellow-citizens of the City of Cleveland and of Northern Ohio; and I rejoice to learn from your eloquent spokesman that your race this year, as in all the years of the past, stands faithfully to the Republican cause, which I believe is the cause of our country. [Applause.] I do not forget—no man can forget—that whether in war or in peace, the race which you represent never turns its back on the glorious old Stars and Stripes. [Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."]

Best Friend of the Colored Race.

"When that great civil war commenced no man could tell what its outcome would be in regard to its effect upon your race. There were those who believed that it must result in the abolition of human slavery. There were those who believed otherwise. The result was the immortal proclamation of emancipation by the best friend you ever had, Abraham Lincoln, whose name you will cherish and revere forever and forevermore. [Tremendous cheering.] James G. Blaine once said that the first instinct of an American was 'equality—equality of privilege, equality in political power.' That sentiment long ago found expression in the Constitution of the United States, and the people of this country placed in that great instrument where it had never been before, and where under God it shall ever remain, civil and political equality to every citizen everywhere beneath the flag. [Applause.]

"I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the splendid progress that your race has made since emancipation. You have done better, you have advanced more rapidly than it was believed possible at that time. You have improved greatly the educational advantages you have had. Your people everywhere, North and South, are accumulating property, and today you stand as among the most conservative of the citizens of this great republic. [Applause.] I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart upon the advancement you have already made, and I sincerely wish for you and your race, fellow-citizens of a common country, the highest realization of your hopes and your prayers. [Great cheering.]

Must Keep It Great.

"We are now engaged in a political contest, and your presence here today is evidence of the interest which you have in the public questions that are now engaging the attention of the American people. We have a great country and we must keep it great. The post which the United States must occupy, both in wages and industries and in the integrity of its finances and currency, must be at the head of the nations of the earth. [Loud applause.] To that place of honor the people of the country must restore it this year. They have the opportunity that they have wished for since 1892. Will they meet in this year, 1896? [Cries of "They will."]

"We want in the United States neither cheap money nor cheap labor. [Great applause.] We will have neither the one nor the other. [Applause.] We must not forget that nothing is cheap to the American people which comes from abroad when it entails idleness upon our own laborers. [Tremendous applause.] We are opposed to any policy which increases the number of unemployed in the United States, even if it does give us cheaper foreign goods; and we are opposed to any policy which degrades American manhood that we may have cheaper products made either at home or abroad. [Great applause.] Having reduced the pay of labor, it is now proposed to reduce the value of money in which labor is paid. [Laughter and applause.]

Money Question in a Nutshell.

"This money question presents itself to me in this homely fashion: If free coinage of silver means a 53-cent dollar, then it is not an honest dollar. [Applause.] If free coinage means a 100-cent dollar equal to a gold dollar, as some of its advocates assert, we will not, then, have cheap dollars, but dollars just like those we now have, and which will be as hard to get. [Applause.] In which case free coinage will not help the debtor or make it easier for him to pay his debts. [Cries of "That's right!"]

"My countrymen, the most un-American of all appeals observable in this campaign is the one which seeks to array labor against capital, employer against employed. [Applause.] It is most unpatriotic and is fraught with the greatest peril to all concerned. We are all political equals here—equal in privilege and opportunity, dependent upon each other, and the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other. [Great cheering.] It is as Mr. Lincoln said to the committee from the Workingmen's Association of New York in the campaign of 1864:

"'Prosperity is the fruit of labor. Prosperity is desirable; it is a positive good to the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let no man who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence, when built.'

"I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for this call of greetings and congratulations. I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me the first honorary member of your organization. I assure you it will give me pleasure to meet each one of you personally." [Great cheering.]

Maj. McKinley continues to receive notice daily of scores of McKinley and Hobart clubs being organized. Here are two notable telegrams received today: One was from Logansport, Ind., announcing that the railroad men had just organized a sound money club, 300 strong, many of them having formerly been Democrats. Another was from Lacon, Ill., sending greetings for a new McKinley and Tanner club with 180 members.

His Appeal to Patriotism.

New York Sun: In his speech at Stewart, Ia., Mr. William J. Bryan delivered himself of what might seem to be a commonplace under ordinary circumstances, but which has a direct application to the political campaign. "In the American people," said Mr. Bryan, "regardless of party, there is a patriotism which is never appealed to in vain." To that feeling of American patriotism, rising above considerations of party, an appeal will be made, and not in vain, to save the United States from the dishonor and disaster of repudiation, from assault upon property and thrift, from the triumph of the gospel of Debs and lawlessness, and from the capture and transformation of the Supreme Court. The appeal to patriotism will be fatal to the gentlemen who, like Mr. Bryan, think there are votes in bamboozling ignorance and inflaming greed, in stirring up sectional jealousies and hostilities, and in representing that in this country of equal laws, equal rights, and equal opportunities there is a war of "classes."

Bryan's Ignorance of Finance.

New York Courrier des Etats Unis: An allusion made by Mr. Bryan to France is noteworthy. The Democratic candidate says that the Bank of France reserves to itself the right of paying its notes in either gold or silver, and, for all that, he adds, gold and silver have the same value in France. Mr. Bryan omitted to say that if the French five-franc piece has a value equal to that of gold it is because, since 1873, five-franc pieces are no longer coined in France. It would be impossible to do in Paris that which Mr. Bryan would like to see done in Washington. One cannot bring to the mint pieces of silver worth 2 francs 50 centimes and have them transformed into five-franc pieces. Bimetallism exists in name only in France. In reality gold is the only metal that the public can get coined in the French mints.

EN AT CANTON

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BLANC AGAIN AT ALTAR.

THIS TIME THE BARONESS WEDS YOUNG VAUGHN WATERS.

Simple Announcement in New York Newspapers Tells of Her Marriage to the Wealthy Clubman—Similar Notice Made Some Time Ago Drew Out a Denial from Waters—The Baroness Enters Into Her Fourth Nuptial Contract.

New York, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Announcement was made today of the fourth marriage of "Baroness Blanc," who was Mrs. Shirley Onderdonk of Chicago for a little while. Her last matrimonial engagement is with Vaughn Waters, a young millionaire and club man of New York. The announcement in this morning's papers under the head of "Married" simpy reads:

"Vaughn Waters to Elizabeth Blanc."

No clergyman's name is given, and the scene of the marriage is omitted. A similar announcement made June 18, giving the name of the Rev. Dr. Meachensas as officiating, was vigorously denied by Mr. Waters.

A long time ago Elizabeth L. Nicholson, daughter of F. L. Nicholson of Philadelphia, was considered one of the most beautiful women of the Quaker City. She married Alfred Lawrence Riegel, a man of leisure and wealth.

It was while she was "Betty" Riegel that she essayed comic opera in "The Mystic Isle," and shortly afterward she secured a divorce from her husband.

She came to New York to live, entertained in a lavish fashion, and married a handsome young Frenchman—Baron Fred Blanc. In 1887 the Baroness was divorced by her husband and went to Chicago, where in May, 1894, Shirley Onderdonk became her husband. At about the same time she was announced as the coming star in a society play at the Fifth Avenue Theater. The society play failed to attract society. It was a failure. Marriage seemed to be a failure with Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Onderdonk, too, for she got a divorce and was again free to marry.

LONG-ISLANDERS WHALE HUNTING.

And a Boat's Crew Is Hauled Rapidly Out to Sea.

New York, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—There was a whale hunt off Long Island today. A seventy-five-foot cetachean spouted in sight of the whaling village of Amagansett, L. I., and was harpooned, but got away with its life, its blubber, and the harpoon.

Capt. Jesse B. Edwards of the life-saving station at Amagansett, glancing seaward at 9 a. m., saw to the west a great black object half a mile away and spouting a steam of water twenty feet in height. He ran to his house to give the signal.

It was the boat commanded by Capt. Josh Edwards, a veteran who has harpooned whales for fifty years, that got there first. He harpooned the whale after it had dived under water to escape him. There was a bomb in the head of the harpoon that should have exploded when the whale was pierced, but it did not go off.

The whale with the boat in tow took a southeasterly course. The seventy-five fathoms of line connecting the whale and the boat were taut as a bar of iron. The able seamen and whalers stood it uneasily until they were nearly out of sight of land, and as the whale showed no signs of getting tired they cut the rope and rowed sadly home.

MRS. ABBEY GETS $3,333 A YEAR.

Justice Fixes the Alimony Pending the Result of the Suit.

New York, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The second move in the suit of Mrs. Florence Gerard Abbey for a separation from her husband, Henry E. Abbey, of theatrical and operatic fame, was made in the Supreme Court today, when Lawyer Charles W. Brooke, counsel for Mrs. Abbey, argued before Justice Smyth for an allowance of $100 a week alimony and $500 counsel fees, pending the result of the suit. Justice Smyth fixed the amount of the alimony at $3,333 a year, and allowed a counsel fee of $300.

PLATT WINS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Has a Walkover in the Election of State Delegates.

New York, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—At the Republican primaries tonight the machine won a decided victory and returns received up to a late hour indicate Thomas C. Platt will control at least 100 of the 135 delegates to the State convention. The anti-Platt faction made little effort in any of the doubtful districts.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Druggist Feldman's "Explosive" Would Not Blow Up a Hotel.

New York, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Chemical examination of the explosive found in the possession of Druggist Naum Feldman shows he never intended to blow up the Fifth Avenue Hotel or even a small house. Chemist Eames, who analyzed the explosive, reported to the police today that the explosive consists only of fulminate of mercury which is used in the manufacture of torpedoes and other fireworks intended to detonate upon concussion. In order to have blown up a hotel or even a small dwelling house, Feldman would have had to use more of the fulminate than he could carry into a room without detection.

Chicago People Bound for Europe.

Among the passengers who will sail for Europe on the White Star steamer Britannic tomorrow are the following from Chicago:

Mr. G. G. Morris.
Miss Morris.
The Rev. E. Lewis.
Mr. Charles Clarke.
Miss Elyse Warren.
Mrs. M. Demster.
Mrs. J. W. Crookes.
J. W. Crookes Jr.
Mrs. C. H. Poage.
Mrs. John Evans.
Marie Evans.
Miss Florence Bush.
Mr. H. B. Weller.

On the American Liner St. Paul for Southampton:

Messrs.—
C. A. Johnson.
Charles Knapp.
Thomas R. Lyon.
Robert Scott.
T. A. Van Laun.
Gustave S. Chauvet.
L. L. Wilson.
William Gillies.
J. S. Sterns.
W. Sanire.
Mesdames—
F. H. Wessels.
Mary Batsford.
Miss Eleanor Randall.
A. Ross.
R. V. Span.
Peter Klein.
J. H. Jones.
F. H. Wessels.
E. Wainwright.
James Miller.
Jacob Bruen.
Master J. J. Reynolds.
Mary C. Cook.
A. Reynolds.

On the Red Star liner Westernland for Antwerp:

Mr. and Mrs. E. Etzenberger.
Miss Emma Henze.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans registered at New York hotels today:

Gilsey—H. D. Estabrook.
Imperial—E. B. Shaw, R. E. Burke, A. May.
Holland—A. P. Bigelow, L. F. Simon, G. B. Walker, J. R. Woodbridge.
Hoffman—C. W. Hammill.
Normandie—F. S. Pixley.
[illegible]—M. L. Rothschild.
Waldorf—W. E. Butterfield, W. D. Henshaw, E. E. Naugle, H. A. Fritz, Perry A. Hull, E. J. Judd.

Withdrawals of Gold.

The withdrawals of gold from the Treasury today amounted to $59,800. The Treasury at Washington today lost $150,000 in gold coin and $5,100 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $104,-324,099.

ACCOMPLICE OF DOBRINZ ARRESTED.

Mrs. Delia Fuller of Milwaukee Is Charged with Forgery.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The woman who assisted the late Carl Dobrinz in his real estate scheme and signed her name as Mrs. Hannah Hausman has been arrested on the charge of forgery. She is Mrs. Delia Fuller, a dressmaker, and the wife of a musician who lives at No. 299 Mitchell street, and is about 50 years old. She admits her identity, and the fact that she had associated with Dobrinz in his fraudulent real estate. She says because he had befriended her out of gratitude she agreed to impersonate those whose presence and signatures were necessary to execute certain mortgages. The police believe she knows considerable more than she is willing to reveal.

Gov. Chase Leaves Little Property.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 18.—The administrator of the estate of the late Gov. Chase made his final report yesterday. After the debts were paid the widow received $612. Gov. Chase had invested heavily in mining stocks that are considered worthless.

HARRISON TO OPEN IOWA'S CAMPAIGN.

Ex-President, with Senator Allison and Robert G. Cousins, Will Speak at Des Moines on Sept. 3.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 18.—It was decided here tonight to open the Iowa campaign on Sept. 3, with Senator Allison, Benjamin Harrison, and Robert G. Cousins as orators.

CAN'T FIND JACK THE HOUSE-BUILDER

City Officials Unable to Molest the Offensive Structure in Hyde Park—Alley "L" to the Rescue.

The twelve labors of Hercules were mere child's play compared with the task which confronts the Police Department of Chicago in the proposition to remove the handiwork of "Jack the House-Builder," which cumbers the earth in Fifty-ninth street near Prairie avenue. The problem is at once concrete and intangible, the task at once a sinecure and a thing of insurmountable difficulties.

The police incline to the theory that "Jack the House-Builder" exists only in the imagination. Ever since the board shanty designed for use as a lemonade stand was dumped under the Alley "L" at the street named they have been lying in wait for the owner to serve notice upon him to remove the building, which was erected without a permit. They say this is the only way in which they can proceed, as they cannot molest a building standing on private property without first serving notice.

But Jack cannot be found. Like mists before the morning sun, he apparently has been dissipated into thin air before the hot waves of wrath of the residents in that locality. He is not personally popular, though he is entirely unknown among them. He could not count on any of their trade if he opened up business in his new dinky stand, which is about 10x8 feet in size.

Before this toy business establishment the police halt as before a Chinese wall. They will not have long to wait for an opportunity to move upon the enemy. The officers of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company, on whose property the shanty stands, are not acquainted with "Jack the House-Builder." He never applied to them for the privilege of incumbering their ground, and even if he called and found them out, he failed to leave his card. In fact, they were surprised when informed yesterday that any such structure existed. They have decided on a line of action, however, and it will not be long before the shanty will take flight, to alight upon premises which are under police jurisdiction. The employés of the company have but to turn the shanty over on its side and give it one vigorous push and it will be in a public alley. Once there and the term of existence of the shanty will be as brief as its very limited dimensions.

Residents within a radius of two blocks from the rough board abomination under the Alley "L" will not rest easily in their beds until they know that the same never will be used as a dispensary of soft drinks and tough cigars. They fear that the crowds of urchins who would follow in its train would disturb the peace of the neighborhood.

NO HELP TO THOSE MORTGAGED.

Free Silver a Hardship, Not a Relief, to Most of Them.

Boston Herald: People owning their homes and having mortgages upon them should not be misled into thinking that a free silver victory in November would be of assistance to them in meeting their mortgages. A little examination will show that on the average it would bring hardship instead of relief. This would be true, leaving out of consideration all circumstances affecting wages and incomes and confining the argument simply to a bare discussion of the mortgage itself.

The great majority of mortgages, especially the smaller ones on dwelling houses, are written for three or five years, and of this class the greater number for the lesser period, while many run for a year or two. During the last few years a great many of these mortgages have contained a gold clause. It is obvious that no one having such a mortgage on his house would be helped in the slightest by free silver. It is equally plain that, on the contrary, were gold at a premium, it would be harder than ever to make a payment.

It might also be remembered that there are always, especially during hard times, a large number of mortgages, especially on small houses, that are overdue, and are being carried along by the mortgagee.

Bearing these facts in mind it seems safe to assume that the average life of mortgages on this class of property in this city and its suburbs does not exceed one year.

For free silver to be of advantage to the mortgageor money must be more plentiful and more easily obtained within that time than it is today. Is there any reason to believe it would be?

Even without a special session of Congress, called as soon as possible to pass a free silver law, such a law could not reasonably be looked for within that period, much less an inflation of the currency, so as to give relief to debtors. In the meantime what would be the situation?

The crisis in financial affairs would follow immediately upon the success of free silver at the polls. Following the withdrawal of gold there would be a sharp contraction of the money in circulation, and, instead of more money with which to meet indebtedness, there would be less. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs lenders would be more unwilling than ever to loan, and, as an inevitable result, payments would have to be defaulted.

There is still another point. In the very great majority of cases mortgagees do not willingly foreclose. They want their money and interest rather than the property. This is especially true of the savings and co-operative banks. As a result they often carry mortgages that are due until such a time as the owner can meet them. But if they saw that they would receive at some future time an amount less than its value in gold, and only such a payment could be of benefit to the borrower, they would demand a settlement at once, and, if that was not forthcoming, they would foreclose. And foreclosure in a panic means the wiping out of equities.

In the above statement no allowance is made for loss of earning power on the part of the home owner. It is assumed, for the sake of the argument, that he will have as much money as he has now. Even on such a showing free silver to the great majority would not be a help but an injury.

THE REV. SHANKS LANDS IN JAIL.

Uses the Mails in Calling Another Minister a Liar.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—A local United Brethren minister, the Rev. Henry K. Shanks, was arrested here today by Federal authorities charged with sending scandalous matter through the mails on a postal card. The postal card was addressed to the Postmaster at Arcanum, in the southern part of the State, with the request that he hand it to the "Rev. Johnny Kilbourne." This was done, and the latter turned it over to the United States authorities. The Rev. Mr. Shanks, it is alleged, wrote to his brother in the church as follows:

"Johnny Kilbourne: I have heard that you are still preaching the gospel of him who said, 'Thou shalt not lie,' but 'it is said Mr. Kilbourne is a liar of the deepest hue. I was told that you had a stroke of paralysis. I believe it was sent as a punishment for your lying."

It seems that the two ministers had a falling out several years ago over a church trial at Dayton, O. Shanks was bound over in the sum of $300.

BRYAN IS NO CORPORATION LAWYER.

Denies That He Is Connected with Any Railway.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 18.—Henry M. Cowan of Raleigh has received from W. J. Bryan an autograph letter in answer to a charge made that he was in the employ of the Missouri Pacific railway, of which charge Mr. Cowan notified him. The letter follows:

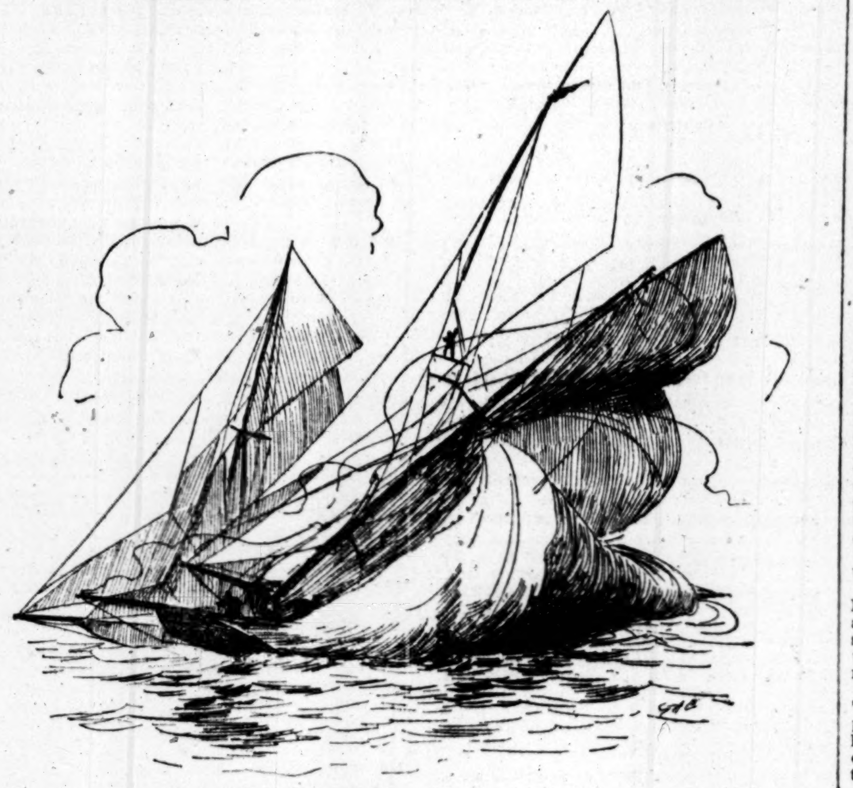
"My Dear Sir: Your letter received, and replying will say that I am not now and never have been in the employ of the Missouri Pacific or any other railway corporation in any capacity whatever.
"W. J. BRYAN."

BOY OF 19 IS HELD FOR MURDER.

Shoots a Companion During a Quarrel Over Fifteen Cents.

Watseka, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Charles Pearsall, a 19-year-old son of Mrs. Lawrence Stein of Chatsworth, Ill., shot and instantly killed Barney Wolff of Clifton, O., last night, near Martinton, ten miles north of this city. In company with several tramps the boys were beating their way south on a freight train, when a quarrel ensued over 15 cents. Pearsall is held to the November term of court.

THE KAISER'S YACHT METEOR FOULING THE ISOLDE.



[Drawn from Telegraphic Description.]

KILLS A GERMAN BARON.

FATAL ENDING OF THE ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB RACE.

Von Zedtwitz's American Built Boat Isolde Is Swept Clean by Meteor's Bowsprit—The Accident Caused by Attempting to Avert a Collision Between the Emperor's Racer and Britannia and The Saint—Statesman Dragged Out of the Water Dying.

South Sea, Aug. 18.—An accident resulting in the dismasting of Baron von Zedtwitz's American-built yacht Isolde and the death of its proprietor occurred today during the regatta of the Royal Albert Yacht club.

Mr. A. Barclay Walker's Ailsa, the Prince of Wales' Britannia, A. D. Clark's Satanita, and Emperor William's Meteor started at 10 a. m. in the order given in the race for the Vice-Commodore's Cup and £25. At 11 o'clock the smaller yachts in the contest for prizes were sent away over the same course. Frank Jameson's The Saint, Mr. Howard's Niagara, Ogden Goelet's Sapphyre, Lord Dunraven's Audrey, Charles Day Rose's Penitent, and Baron von Zedtwitz's Isolde started in the order mentioned.

While the big yachts were passing the committee boat they overtook the twenty-raters. Britannia and Meteor were almost abreast of Isolde, the two first mentioned yachts narrowly coming into collision. The Britannia suddenly shifted its helm in order to avoid The Saint, and Meteor, not having room enough, fouled Isolde, almost bows-on, and swept it from stem to stern with its bowsprit.

In a moment Isolde was a wreck. The mast with its clouds of white sails collapsed as if struck by lightning, and every member of its crew and passengers on deck, the latter including Baron von Zedtwitz and his brother, was swept overboard and more or less injured.

The report was telegraphed broadcast that Meteor had been dismasted, but it was an error. Isolde lay helpless in the water, half buried in wrecked rigging, canvas, and shattered spars, while here and there about and astern of it were its crew and passengers, floundering in the water or swimming for safety to the nearest yachts.

Boats to the Rescue.

Britannia and Meteor immediately after the accident luffed up, hove to, and hurriedly got their boats overboard to rescue the drowning men. Ailsa, most of the steam yachts, and the British gunboat Ant, at anchor near the scene of disaster, did the same, and the smaller sailing yachts put about and headed for the same spot in the hope of being of some service.

Baron von Zedtwitz and his brother and crew of the Isolde were rescued, but the former was taken from the water with a bad cut on his head and bleeding from the ears. He was conveyed on board the nearest steam yacht, which promptly headed for Ryde, where the nearest hospital was located, but the Baron died before reaching shore.

One of the seamen of the Ant displayed great gallantry in jumping overboard into a mass of wreckage and after a long dive and a hard struggle rescuing one of the Isolde's crew, who was nearly dead when hauled into the pinnace of the gunboat.

The accident cast the deepest gloom over the yachting world here, in which Baron von Zedtwitz was much liked. All races of the day were abandoned and the regatta scheduled for tomorrow has been postponed and all flags are at half-mast.

The Baron, who was not quite 40 years old, was considered one of the leading men of the younger generation of German statesmen. He was Privy Councilor, a member of both the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet, and was leader of the Free Conservative party. He had been in Parliament twenty years, and in 1890 was recommended by the State Cabinet for the then vacant post of Minister of Finances, but was not appointed because the Emperor had taken a fancy to Dr. Miquel, the Present Minister of Finance.

The Baron leaves a wife and an infant child.

Blame Is Not Placed.

It is difficult at this time to place the blame for the accident where it rightfully belongs, and this matter probably will be settled later by the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Gomes, the skipper of the Meteor, however, declares the collision is due to Britannia failing to make way for Meteor when the latter had the right of way.

Isolde, in addition to losing its mast, etc., had its bows stove in and was towed back here. It is a twenty-rater, built by the Herreshoffs, and was originally the property of Prince Leopold of Prussia, for whom it was built, and subsequently sold to Baron von Zedtwitz. It was taken to England in April of last year on the deck of the Hamburg-American steamship Russia. It has fine lines and has been remarkably successful in its races on this side of the water. Capt. Parker and Mate Diaper came over with it on the Russia, and it was first raced in the Mediterranean. It is of the fin and bulb style of yacht, has a small cockpit, and a commodious cuddy, capable of the accomodation of twelve persons.

Isolde is a twin yacht of Howard Gould's Niagara, which it has defeated several times. The principal dimensions are: Length over all, 65 feet; length of water line, 45 feet 6 inches; draft, 11 feet; and beam, 12 feet. Its fin is 19 feet in length at the top and 17 feet at the bottom. The bulb weighs over 1,000 pounds.

According to later reports the accident occurred while Britannia, Meteor, Saint, and Isolde were finishing the first round. So close together were the yachts that those aboard the committee boat feared an accident.

As the yachts were preparing to round the mark boat Isolde and Britannia nearly collided. Isolde immediately altered its course, the result being that Saint struck Isolde's backstay, swinging it round and across Meteor's course. The next moment Isolde's splintered bowsprit was seen flying in the air, its fore canvas fluttering. Then Isolde ground broadside on against Meteor, and its mainmast fell with a crash.

The big yachts immediately stood off. Isolde was seen tossing about, a wreck, its mainmast dragging beside it, the heads of its crew bobbing up and down in the water as the men commenced swimming towards the wreckage or clung to the fragments of the boat until they were picked up.

VIOLENT OUTBREAKS IN DUBLIN.

Timothy Healy Scores John Dillon Bitterly.

Dublin, Aug. 18.—Preliminary meetings now being had in the city to the general conventions of Irishmen indicate no cessation in the bitterness existing between the various factions. At a meeting of the followers of T. M. Healy, Mr. Murphy, a former member of Parliament, presided. Mr. Murphy made a brief speech, and during the address he declared:

"The alleged convention called by Dillon is a fraud. It is intended merely to ensnare the American delegates."

T. M. Healy, who was present, also made a bitter attack upon John Dillon. Among other things Mr. Healy said: "The Irish party will never succeed with John Dillon at its head. The convention will utterly fail to effect a union of the Irish race."

The scenes on the streets were exciting, many of the leaders narrowly escaping personal injury. At the opposing meetings the speakers were constantly interrupted by groanings, hissings, and hootings.

PICTURES ON EXHIBIT ARE BURNED.

Disastrous Fire at the Montpellier Industrial Exposition.

Paris, Aug. 18.—A fire at the Montpellier Industrial Exhibition destroyed the most valuable pictures and some of the most important papers in the archives.

Montpellier University was also burned, the damage being estimated at $120,000.

There are rumors that the fire was incendiary, and Anarchists are supposed to have started the conflagration.

POLICE TO INVESTIGATE GAMBLING.

Chief Badenoch Declares That There Must Be No Public Games Running in Chicago.

The police are investigating the report that gambling of all kinds is running wide open in the district south of Twenty-second street on State street and Wabash avenue. Games, it is said, are running at these places:

Snowden & Motts, Twenty-seventh and State streets, craps, faro, stud poker, and pools on the races.
Mortimer & Hunter, No. 3022 State street, handbook on the races.
John Burns, No. 3904 State street, pools on the races.

Chief of Police Badenoch said: "The orders to my men are to close every game found open and arrest the gamblers. I am investigating the report of the gambling-houses said to be open in State street. If the statements made are true the places will be closed. I will not allow any public gambling in the city."

SCHROADJA MORTALLY WOUNDS THUG.

Guard at the County Jail Resists Two Highwaymen and Shoots One Near to Death.

As Wattslow Schroadja, No. 678 Dixon street, a guard at the County Jail, was returning home at 12:40 o'clock this morning he was attacked by two footpads, who sprang upon him from ambush at Blackhawk and Dixon streets.

His reply to the command of the highwaymen was a fusillade from his revolver. One of the robbers, who gave his name as Peter Quasinski, No. 186 Cleaver street, was shot in the stomach. The physician who was called to attend the wounded man said he would probably die.

Schroadja was arrested and will be held by the police to await the result of Quasinski's wounds.

TALK OF CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

Prosecution May Follow the Eau Claire Disaster.

Eau Claire, Wis., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—About 12 o'clock last night the bodies of William Dean and Nicholas Roach were dug out of the ruins of Music Hall. All of the injured are expected to recover except John Thorson. There is much talk of suits for damages and of prosecution for criminal negligence. A contract was made today to have the half of the building still standing pulled down, but notices were served by the street railway company and near by property-owners on the contractor that they would hold him responsible for damages, and the contractor became frightened and threw up the job. The ruin is still a serious menace to public safety.

The Boy Orator Introduces Himself.

I am Bill,
Bill the Metaphor Manipulator.
When I talk the universe listens,
And the little stars
Stand on their heads in ecstasy,
My voice is as
The boundless ocean for depth,
And my throat
Is like unto a leather-covered
Suction pump.
My vocal chords are
Triple expansion, double back-action
Æolian harps,
And the winds of heaven make their
Home in my lungs.
My morning repast is fricasseed
Dictionary;
My noonday meal is a plate of
Hashed-brown similes
With the quotation marks extracted;
And at eventide I dine
Upon a pot-roast of English language,
Served with
Pea green exclamation points.
I am
The only human phonograph,
And when I talk
All the silver in the bowels of
The earth rolls over
On its side and yearns to be
Discovered.
I am
The Mouth of Rhetoric,
The words, great, garish words,
Fall from my lips unceasingly until
The limitless realms of space
Are full thereof.
I think words, I speak words, I
Exude words,
Words, words, words,
Words, words,
Words,
Always words, words forever and ever.
I am
Bill the Simile Sockdolager,
And I'm a Spokesman
From the Headwaters of Talkafew Creek.
Metaphors are my strong suit,
For when I see
An outcast metaphor running
Around with the knees out of its
Little trousers, you bet
I grab it
And preserve it for
Future reference.
I am
Burn-a-Hole-in-the-Atmosphere Bill,
And I'm going to talk
From now
Until half-past two next century.
Make way for
Bill!
Bill, the Bearer of Hand-me-Down Metaphors.
Make way for me, I say,
And turn on
The Life-Saving Department.
For I am about
To loosen up my thorax for all
That's in me.

—H. in New York Sun.

Mark Twain's Daughter Seriously Ill.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 18.—Miss Olivia L. Clemens, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens, is critically ill with meningitis. She had planned to sail on Aug. 5 to rejoin her parents and sister in England. Word of her illness has been sent to England and Mr. Clemens is expected here on Friday.

MIX UP FUN AND FRACAS.

ROMANCE OF THE PICNIC OF THE ST. GEORGE COMMANDERY.

Pottawatomie Park the Scene of Several Stirring Incidents Not Always Down in the Bill of a Day's Pleasurable Outing—Hurt in the Bicycle Race—Boy Hurled from the Train—Thomas Allen Has Both Arms Broken.

At the picnic of St. George Commandery, a colored organization, held in Pottawatomie Park yesterday, cake walks were declared at a discount. Every other means of stirring up excitement or provoking amusement was found popular, however, and a few internecine skirmishes in Ethiopia tended to make the day far from monotonous.

It was 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning when the party, filling twelve coaches on the Wisconsin Central line, started from this city for the scene of their outing. Before the train pulled out from the station the flashing of flasks among some of the members of the party gave promise of trouble ahead. The trouble came.

Officers who went with the party had their share in trying to quell each out-cropping disturbance, but all in vain. There were individuals in the throng who seemed bent on shedding gore, it mattered not whether their own or that of others. It was all due to their determination that no one who went in the hope of seeing a little fun should be disappointed and no one was.

The first affair was a scrimmage between the officers and a crowd of boys, who insisted on riding on top of the coaches. One of the youngsters was caught by the heels and hurled from the moving train, but he rebounded like a rubber ball and was on his feet in time to catch the rear platform of the last coach as it passed.

Inside the coaches the fun was fast and furious. Almost at the start one woman showed the effects of carrying her flask too nearly empty, and was crying "Snakes! Snakes!" as she battled with imaginary green-eyed monsters and grappled with them in the empty air.

At the picnic grounds no liquors were on sale, but beer was brought in kegs from St. Charles and was copiously incorporated. Bloody noses were mere incidents, and revolvers flashed in the air many times during the day. One woman was knocked down three times in a fight with a man who had tried to induce her to stop drinking. Another woman was thrown into the river as the result of a fight on board a small pleasure boat.

A bicycle race was an exciting feature. It was a five-mile race on a seven-lap track and was a serio-comic performance, consisting mostly of collisions and quarrels with the referee. Emmet Parker, one of the riders, was seriously hurt in a collision.

Along the river a tandem party was riding. The crowd would not make way at its approach, and the tandem, riders and all, went head foremost into the water. Another fight ensued, and the tinge of the waters showed that both his arms were broken. Brodie es-
On the return trip Thomas Allen and a man named Brodie became involved in a fight on the platfrom of one of the cars while the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. During the scrimmage Allen was thrown from the train, and it is thought that both ihs arms were broken. Brodie escaped while Allen was being recovered.

When the stop was made the train broke its coupling, and though those left in the rear coaches sat for thirty minutes in fear of being telescoped by the fast mail, which was soon due, they were missed in time, and the train backed up to gather them in.

IMPOSTOR COURIER IS UNDER ARREST.

Reports an Engagement Between Troops and Yaquis Indians Which Turns Out to Be a Canard.

Tucson, Ari., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—A man saying he was a government courier from Oliver Camp rode into town today and reported that Lieut. Bullock and Troop E of the Seventh Cavalry had captured thirty Yaquis Indians after a hard fight, in which three Indians were killed and three soldiers mortally wounded. It was soon ascertained that the man was an impostor and he was placed under arrest. There has been no battle.

Nogales, Ari., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Four prisoners captured by United States troops since the uprising were brought to Nogales and are now confined in the jail here.

They were given a hearing this afternoon before United States Court Commissioner Taylor and all pleaded not guilty. The case was continued pending the arrival of the United States District-Attorney.

PERCIVAL LOWELL MAKES DISCOVERY.

Announces That with His New Telescope He Is Able to See That the Martian Canal Ganges Is Double.

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 18.—Percival Lowell announces from Flagstaff, Ari., that with his new twenty-four-inch telescope he has been able to see that the Martian Canal, Ganges, is double. The Lowell observatory will be established near the City of Mexico to observe the apposition of Mars during the winter, but in the meantime it has been temporarily located at Flagstaff.

NAT GOODWIN SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Charges His Wife with Habitual Intemperance—Rumored He Wants to Marry Miss Maxine Elliott.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18.—Nat Goodwin, the actor, has commenced proceedings for a divorce from his wife, Nellie Goodwin. The papers were filed secretly before the actor's departure for Australia. He charges her with habitual intemperance. It is said that Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, who is now with his company in Australia, are to be married.

A disinterested and clear-headed judge doesn't allow himself to be biased by prejudice. Superstition doesn't affect his decisions. Mere tradition has no place in his reasoning. Facts are the only things which he considers. If the intelligent men and women who make up this great country of ours will simply bring their reason and common-sense to bear on the problem of curing their sickness, we will soon be a nation most remarkable for health and longevity. The plain, undecorated facts about Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are all that is necessary to convince fair-minded people of its transcendent merit. They are as follows:

All diseases come from germs. The germs get into the blood, propagate and increase in the blood, which carries them all over the body. When they find a weak spot, they stick to the weak spot. It becomes a diseased spot, and the disease is called by the name corresponding to its location in the body. The cause is the same for nearly all diseases. All impurities are germs, or breed germs. Impure blood means germ filled blood. Kill the germs, eliminate the impurities, enrich the blood, and it will force itself into the diseased spot and strengthen it, and give it power to throw off the germs that exist there. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is designed to do this—that is the theory. The facts are these—tens of thousands of people have used the "Discovery." It used to be sold with the understanding that if it didn't cure, it should be returned, and the money refunded. Nobody ever asked for the money, and so that clause was dropped. Thousands of people have written voluntary letters of thanks to its discoverer. A few of these letters have been included in Dr. Pierce's great thousand page book, Common Sense Medical Adviser. It will be sent *absolutely free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing *only*. Address, with stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MUNYON SAYS that if all the Catarrh of one form or another in this city was cured the death rate would be reduced more than one-half. It leads up to more fatal diseases than any other form of malady. Its approach is so insidious, its advance so gradual, that before the victim knows what is the matter with him he is fatally involved.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Eminent doctors at your service free.

If you have Catarrh or any Throat or Lung Complaint, call and receive a free trial local treatment. We positively cure Catarrh.

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Will open for boarders and day scholars on Sept. 1st. For further particulars address the Mother Superior. Send for catalogue.

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HOWE SCHOOL (Military), LIMA, IND.

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REV. J. H. McKENZIE, Rector.
W. W. HAMMOND, Head Master.
Rev. J. H. McKenzie, Rector of Howe School, will be at the Auditorium Annex Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 3d, 4th, and 5th, from 11 to 1 and 2 to 5 o'clock.

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TEBEAU WINS HIS CASE.

CLEVELAND'S CAPTAIN WILL NOT HAVE TO PAY.

Judge Noble Hands Down a Decision in the Forest City Overruling the Demurrer of the National League and Grants Restraining Order Preventing Collection of the $200 Fine—President Robison Not in Court, but Is Greatly Pleased.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	68	29	.701	Brooklyn	44	53	.454
Cincinnati	68	30	.694	Phil'delphia	43	54	.443
Cleveland	59	37	.615	New York	43	56	.434
Chicago	59	42	.584	Washingt'n	36	59	.379
Pittsburg	55	42	.567	St. Louis	29	66	.305
Boston	53	44	.546	Louisville	24	69	.258

Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 1.
Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 2.
New York-Washington, rain.

Games Today.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Louisville at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.

BRIEF EXTRACT OF THE DECISION.

Grounds on Which Tebeau Fights Are Considered Good.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Judge Conway W. Noble made a ruling in the Common Pleas Court today which will attract widespread attention in the sporting fraternity. He granted the temporary injunction asked by the Cleveland Baseball club and overruled the demurrer of the National League in the petition of Capt. Oliver Tebeau to prevent the league from fining him $200 and enforcing the fine through the local club.

Judge Noble recited the contents of Tebeau's petition, which set forth the character and composition of the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball clubs; that Tebeau was a professional baseball player and under contract with the Cleveland club; the rules of the league relating to fining and expelling players, and the fact that Tebeau had received from N. E. Young, Secretary, a note informing him that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the league, held June 29, 1896, at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, it had been resolved to fine him $200 for misconduct during the Cleveland-Chicago games in Cleveland and the Cleveland-Louisville games in Louisville, and to render him ineligible to play if the fine should not be paid in ten days.

Judge Noble further recited that Tebeau claimed he had been guilty of no misconduct, had not been notified that he was charged with anything, and that no fine had been imposed on him legally or authoritatively, and that he could not rightfully be suspended or expelled for non-payment. Tebeau asked a restraining order.

The court first decided upon the merits of the demurrer of the league to Tebeau's injunction. The grounds of this demurrer were that the Cleveland player did not have a good cause of action. The court thought otherwise and ruled accordingly. In this connection Judge Noble said:

The plaintiff says that the notice of the action of the Board of Directors was received by him. The notice is signed by N. E. Young, Secretary. Tebeau says that he was not guilty of the misconduct charged; that no charges of misconduct were made against him to his knowledge; that he never had any notice that they were so made; that the fine was never imposed; that he has never had any hearing, and was never informed with what he was charged; that the same was wholly illegally and unlawfully imposed, without any authority in the board; that the President, so far as the plaintiff was informed, never imposed the fine or took any action under said resolution, beyond the mailing of the notice to him, but that he is informed by the Cleveland company that unless he pays the fine within the limited time mentioned he will not be permitted to play; and that unless he pays it as set forth in the notice it will have to be paid by the Cleveland company and charged to him, in order to maintain the standing of the Cleveland club in the league. And he says, further, that there was no authority to suspend him from playing, and that there is no authority for the Cleveland company to pay a fine and charge it to him, or prohibit him from playing ball unless the same be paid.

I have carefully looked over the constitution of the National League and I fail to find therein a provision for a hearing, preferring of charges, or giving notice to a player about to be disciplined, except upon appeal to the league or Board of Directors. I do find that the Board of Directors, as well as the President of the league, has full power to impose a fine. I do not find that there has been any fine imposed properly and in accordance with their articles. I see no reason why the court's action should not restrain the defendants as prayed for. The facts set forth in the petition, in the opinion of the court, do not constitute a cause of action.

Judge Noble then overruled the demurrer and granted the restraining order asked for Tebeau to prevent the league from collecting the fine they imposed. Mr. Frank de Haas Robison was not in court when the ruling was made, but expressed himself afterwards as highly pleased with the decision.

BROOKLYN WINS BY AID OF RAIN.

Good Pitching and Poor Batting Features of the Game.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 18.—Brooklyn won today with the assistance of the rainstorm, which ended the game at the end of the fifth inning. To that time the pitching had been good, but the batting light, the home team, however, being less fortunate in getting men across the plate. The score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Ha'lton, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	0	0	0	1	Tenney, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Daly, 2b..	1	0	6	2	1	Duffy, lf..	0	1	0	0	0
Corco'n, ss	1	1	4	3	0	Long, ss..	1	1	2	4	0
And'r'n, 1b	0	0	2	0	0	Tucker, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
McC'ty, lf	2	1	0	0	0	McG'n, 2b	0	1	0	1	1
Shoch, rf..	0	1	1	0	0	Bergen, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Grim, c...	0	1	1	2	0	Collins, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Kenn'dy, p	0	0	0	0	0	Nichols, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Totals.	5	5	15	7	2	Totals.	1	6	15	9	1

Brooklyn ....4 0 0 1 0—5
Boston ....0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Three-base hit—McGann. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Shoch. Double plays—Corcoran-Daly-Anderson, Collins-Long-Tucker, Nichols-Long-Tucker. First base on balls—By Kennedy, 1; by Nichols, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2. Passed ball—Bergen. Time—0:58. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance, 1,831.

CHAMPIONS WIN FOUR STRAIGHT.

Baltimore Pounds Out Another Game at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Had the Phillies been given eight runs before the game was started today they might possibly have won. As it was, they had never a look for the victory. The champions clinched the game in the first three innings and then batted out a run every now and then to show the demoralized Quakers just what an easy picnic they had. The Orioles fielded perfectly and played the hit and run game to perfection, their fourteen hits off Taylor being bunched, so as to earn seven of their nine runs. The Phillies put up a listless game in the field and in only two innings, the second and ninth, did they bat Esper with any effect.

Baltimore got a run in the first inning. Kelley led off with a high fly to right field which Thompson was slow in going after, and it counted for three bases. Keeler hit a grounder to Taylor which Jack juggled and then threw to first too late to catch the runner. Lajoie made a nice catch of Jennings' foul fly, but Kelley got home on it. For the Phillies in the second Hallman hit to left field for three bases. Boyle fouled out to Clark, and Cross' two-bagger to center sent Hallman home. Yellow fielding gave the Orioles another run in the second. Reitz reached first on Hulen's fumble, Brodie hit to short, and Hulen lined the ball to second to catch Reitz, but Hallman dropped the ball. Reitz went to third on Donnelly's sacrifice and scored on Clark's out. The champions took Taylor's measure for three runs in the third. Kelley drew a base on balls and Keeler and Jennings beat infield hits to first. Doyle rapped a single to center, sending in two runs. Reitz was hit by a pitched ball, and Brodie's long fly to Cooley scored Jennings.

In the fifth, with two out, Brodie hit to right for two bases and scored on Donnelly's single to center. The champions batted out two runs in the seventh. Jennings led off with a single to left, Reitz hit to center for a base, and stole second. Both scored on Brodie's safe hit. Another was added to Baltimore's string in the eighth inning. Esper hit to center field for three bases, Kelley was thrown out at first by Hulen, Esper scoring on the play. The Phillies managed to get in another run in the ninth. Lajoie and Hallman hit for a base each and Cooley came to the rescue with a rattling two-bagger to right field, on which Lajoie got home. Attendance, 2,400. The score:

Phil'd'phia.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Kelley, lf	2	1	3	0	0
Hulen, ss.	0	0	1	3	1	Keeler, rf*	1	2	2	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	0	2	3	0	0	Jennings, ss.	2	2	2	0	0
Th'ms'n, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	1	11	2	0
Lajoie, 1b.	1	1	10	0	1	Reitz, 2b.	2	1	1	2	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	3	2	3	1	Brodie, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
Boyle, c.	0	1	4	0	0	Donnelly, 3b.	0	1	3	4	0
Cross, 3b.	0	1	2	8	0	Clarke, c.	0	1	4	1	1
Taylor, p.	0	1	0	3	1	Esper, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Totals	2	9	*23	12	3	Totals	9	14	27	13	2

*Keeler out, hit by batted ball.

Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Baltimore ....1 1 3 0 1 0 2 1 *—9

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 7. Two-base hits—Delehanty, 2; Cross, Taylor, Brodie. Three-base hits—Hallman, Kelley, Esper. Sacrifice hits—Donnelly, Kelley. Stolen bases—Brodie, Boyle, Kelley (2), Reitz. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Baltimore, 3. Struck out—Esper, Clark. Double plays—Cross and Lajoie; Hulen, Hallman, and Boyle; Jennings, Reitz, and Doyle. First on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Baltimore, 2. First on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Esper, 2. Hit by pitched balls—Reitz, Jennings. Wild pitch—Esper. Umpire—Hurst. Time—1:50.

Rain at New York.

New York, Aug. 18.—The New York-Washington game at the polo grounds today was called at the end of the first inning on account of rain, the score standing 2 to 0 in favor of New York.

Smith Is Signed by Washington.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Horace Smith, who formerly played with the University of Pennsylvania baseball team and this season with the Atlantic City club, has been signed by the Washingtons as the successor of Scrappy Joyce at third base. Smith will make his first appearance in a Washington uniform against the Cleveland club tomorrow, and Charlie Farrell will be shifted to first base. Cartwright will occupy a seat on the bench until it is seen how the shift works.

GAMES IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis and Detroit Play Twice and Break Even.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Minneapolis	61	38	.615	Kansas City	52	46	.530
Indianapolis	60	38	.609	Milwaukee	49	58	.457
St. Paul	58	44	.568	Columbus	36	70	.340
Detroit	56	43	.565	Gr'd Rapids	36	71	.336

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 18.—Detroit and Indianapolis broke even today. The feature of the first game was Thomas' superb pitching, allowing the visitors but two singles. The same batteries continued in the points in the second game, in which the Hoosiers batted more opportunely. Attendance, 3,500. Score:

First game:
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 3—5
Indianapolis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Batteries—Thomas and Twineham; Damman and Buckler.

Second game:
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0—6
Indianapolis ....1 0 0 0 1 2 1 2 *—7
Batteries—Thomas and Twineham; Damman and Buckler.

Milwaukee an Easy Mark.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 18.—Borschers was as wild as a hawk today, and when he did get the ball over the Saints hit him hard. The home team put up a fine fielding game and made several pretty double plays. The score:

St. Paul ....5 8 0 1 2 7 5 1 0—29
Milwaukee ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—6
Batteries—Mullane and Spies; Borchers and Spear.

Hutchison Wins the Game.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 18.—Hutchison won the game from Kansas City today, holding them down for seven innings without a hit. He let up a little in the seventh and eighth, allowing the five hits credited. Minneapolis batted Callahan freely, Wilmot making the only home run of the game in the fifth. The score:

Minneapolis ....0 1 1 0 2 0 0 2 0—6
Kansas City ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Batteries—Hutchison and Schriver; Callahan and Lake.

DES MOINES FINALLY TAKES A GAME

Iowa Team Proves More than a Match for the Whitings.

Des Moines' heavy hitters took sweet revenge out of the Whitings for their previous defeats yesterday afternoon. Seven hits, well scattered, resulting in three lonely runs, were all the Chicago aggregation could obtain in the course of the afternoon, while Schmidt, who essayed to pitch for the home team, was touched up for twelve singles, one two-bagger, a brace of triples, and a home run. This bombardment of the left-hander's slow delivery, combined with a large collection of bad errors, netted sixteen runs and the game.

The Whitings will play the Illinois Cycling club's team at the league park next Sunday afternoon.

The score:

WHITINGS.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Connors, ss.	5	0	0	5	8	0	1	0	0	1	0
Jackson, cf.	4	1	1	5	1	2	2	0	1	1	2
O'Con'r, 2b	5	1	2	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	1
Crall, lf, 1b	5	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Clarke, rf..	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	1
Jant'n, 1b, c	4	0	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Adams, c, lf	4	0	0	3	1	3	0	1	0	1	2
O'Con'll, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	2
Schmidt, p.	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Totals...	38	3	7	27	21	11	3	7	3	6	12

DES MOINES.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
McKib'n, lf	4	3	2	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Purvis, 1b.	6	3	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Hend'ks, cf	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, c.	6	2	2	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
McCredie, ss	6	2	4	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	2
Calloway, rf	6	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Todd, 3b..	6	1	1	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
Early, 2b..	6	2	1	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0
Andrews, p.	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals..	47	16	16	27	10	7	4	3	4	5	6

Whitings ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—3
Base hits ....0 1 0 1 0 1 1 2 1—7
Des Moines ....1 0 0 4 0 0 3 3 5—16
Base hits ....0 1 1 4 1 1 1 2 5—16

Earned runs—Des Moines, 4. Home run—McCredie. Two-base hits—Todd, O'Connell. Three-base hits—McKibben, Purvis. Sacrifice hits—Hendricks, Early. Double plays—Connors-Jantzen, Calloway-Sullivan-Purvis-McCredie. Passed balls—Adams, 3. Wild pitches—Schmidt, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Andrews, Sullivan. Umpire—Tindill. Time of game—2:15.

Amateur Ball Day Is Named.

The Chicago Amateur Baseball Association met at the Great Northern Hotel last night and perfected arrangements for Amateur Baseball day in Chicago.

The association officially declared Saturday, Aug. 29, Amateur Baseball day, and will celebrate it by giving an excursion to Milwaukee on the Christopher Columbus. Protests and other matters of like importance were finished up, and the meeting adjourned until next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

O'LEARY NOW KEEPING OPEN HOUSE

Dan No Longer Fears the Authorities and His Game Flourishes.

Dan O'Leary's house party at Mount Olivet is more popular than ever. All precautions against a "pinch" have been abandoned and the "joint" is running wide open and on a larger scale.

There were fully 300 sports in the big tent yesterday. Three men were kept busy at the big blackboard, and where there was only a splash or two of chalk on the opening day the board yesterday was completely spotted with the white and yellow entries. Five more spider-like wires had crept down the big pole into the tent, where the drone of the bookies' voices was broken by "Post at Detroit," "Umbrella at the half" and other exciting announcements.

Everything had been enlarged. There were more operators, receivers, and cashiers, and from an elevated position Dan played the part of host and smiled blandly down on the crowd. O'Leary now feels serenely safe since the authorities have shown themselves unable to pry him out of his rut beside the cemetery. The residents are, however, growing indignant at this desecration by what they term "an infernal annex to a graveyard."

On Monday evening a meeting of the township authorities was held, and as the Sheriff has refused to help them they have decided to take the matter into their own hands, limited as their resources are. The general opinion is the gamblers will be closed up within a day or two.

NATHANSON MEETS WITH SUCCESS.

Gets Many Stables for the Ideal Park Meeting.

Judge Nathanson of the Ideal Park Racing Association returned from Detroit yesterday, where he went to interest horsemen in the new Wisconsin track, to open Aug. 29. Among those who will ship to Ideal Park at the close of the Detroit meeting are Byron McClelland, Dan Lamasney, Baker & Gentry, Charles Boyle, the Canadian horseman; Green B. Morris, Foster Bros., John Brenock, Bryn Mawr Stable, Pinkerton Stable, and W. E. & F. S. Everhart.

Among the horses going there are Simon W., Counter Tenor, Dorian, Abuse, St Lee, William Pinkerton, Alvarado, Second Attempt, Iola, Storm King, Gov. Sheehan, Sir Play, Easter Eve, Uncas, Walkover, Hoiy Terror, Sutton, Anna Mayes, Rudolph, Fleischman, Rosinante, Fred K., Havoc, Sallie Cliquot, and Connoisseur.

Men as Well as Horses Race.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 18.—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association has ruled that the term "race meet" applies to bicycle races as well as to horse races. The ruling was brought about by the Burlington, which made the regular "race meet" rate of a fare and a third for the round trip to the State bicycle meeting in this city. Chairman Caldwell overruled the rate at first, but after studying the question reversed his decision.

SIMMS IS SET DOWN.

JUDGES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY PUNISH DWYER'S JOCKEY.

He Commits a Bad Foul on Ben Brush and in Addition to Being Disqualified Is Placed on the Ground for the Rest of the Week—Western Mare, Souffle, Is Awarded the Race—Harry Reed Defeats Zanone in a Close Drive—Other Races.

New York, Aug. 18.—In the first race at Sheepshead Bay today Griffin nearly threw McCafferty over the fence, but as few saw it nothing was done.

In the third race Simms rode into Peep o' Day and Hanwell, throwing both out of their strides a furlong from the finish. Going on, Simms won the race by a neck from the rank outsider Souffle. He was called into the stewards' stand and after hearing Sloane's side of the story Ben Brush and Simms, his jockey, were disqualified and the others were placed a notch ahead of where they finished. Simms was suspended for the rest of the week by the stewards. Ben Brush ran a remarkably game race, as he was ten lengths out of it in the beginning and picked it all up.

In the opening race there were at least three favorites, Harry Reed being best backed. They got an excellent start after the race and Zanone at once went to the front, holding his advantage to the last few jumps, when Harry Reed challenged him and won by a short head in a hard drive. In the second race Sunny Slope at last had her measure taken, for she won by a length after a furious drive. The favorite, The Friar, ran badly. Gold Crest was the favorite in the fourth race and won handily, Tom Cromwell getting second place through the vigorous urging of Simms.

Just after that race the rain came down very fast and turned a good track into mud.

Romp was made the favorite in the fifth and capitally ridden by Tuberville wore down the field from a bad last and won in a drive by a length. In the hurdle race Red Cloud and Flushing were equal favorites, but Red Cloud ran out and Flushing only got second to Fugitive. The summaries:

First race, ¾ mile—Harry Reed, 121 pounds [Simms], 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Zanone, 108 [Ballard], 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Bonaparte, 117 [Griffin], 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Gotham, Arbuckle, Preston, Harrington, Madge D., Religion, George Rose, Distinction, and Lady Louise also ran.

Second race, autumn maiden, 5 furlongs—Sunny Slope, 122 pounds [Taral], 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Box, 118 [Martin], 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Regulator, 125 [Clayton], 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:01. The Friar and Bannock also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Souffle, 103 pounds [Hill], 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Hanwell, 113½ [Taral], 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Peep o' Day, 103 [Sloane], 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:42. Ben Brush also ran and won by a neck, but was disqualified.

Fourth race, Dolphin, 1¼ miles—Gold Crest, 110 pounds [Hamilton], even and 2 to 5, won; Tom Cromwell, 104 [Simms], 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Sherlock, 110 [Sloane], 16 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:57. Muskalonge and Cassette also ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Remp, 103 pounds [Tuberville], 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Ben Ronald, 100 [Hewitt], 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Trayant, 98 [Hirsch], 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:17 1-5. Tempestuous, Sir Frederick, Break o' Day, Haphazard, Maxine Elliott, and Second Chance also ran.

Sixth race, 1½ miles, 6 hurdles—Fugitive, 142 pounds [Veach], 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Flushing, 152 [Mara], 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Woodford, 137 [McInery], 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time, 2:56. Red Cloud, St. Luke, and Olindo also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, ¾ mile—Courtesy, Contractor, Walhurst, Billy Reading, Concord, Brushwood, 108 pounds; Vinita, Trianon, Chic, Yeldiz, Myrtle L., King Bon, 105.

Second race, ¾ mile—Motorman, Doomful, Spoons, Hidenite, Fratello, Absentee, Inspirer, L. B., 108 pounds; Fortune, Iroquois, One Chance, Sedgwick, 105.

Third race, 13-16 mile—Kennel, 115 pounds; Damien, Beldemere, Runaway, Jack of Spades, 107; Irish Reel, 104; Tanis, 97; Amanda V., 95.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Aurelia, 104 pounds; Rama, 101; Tomoka, Carib, 88.

Fifth race, Flying Handicap, ¾ mile—Hazlet, 109 pounds; Tremargo, 108; Formal, 106; Argentina, 102; Refugee, 100.

Sixth race, 1⅛ miles—Lucania, 111 pounds; Belmar, 107; Lake Shore, 103; Marietta, 100; Pearl Song, 95.

SCHERRER DOES SOME GOOD RIDING

His Ride on Mazeppa a Remarkable Piece of Horsemanship.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 18.—Jockey Joe Scherrer made his first appearance at the State Park meeting today and distinguished himself by riding two winners and a second in four mounts. His ride on Mazeppa in the 2-year-old race was a remarkable piece of horsemanship. The filly was practically left at the post. Scherrer refrained from making much use of her until he found an opening on the upper turn. Then he brought her through, and riding only with his hands and heels landed her a winner by a nose from Provident. The weather was pleasant, track fast, and the talent went down the line with the winners. Baker and Gentry arrived today with two carloads of horses from Cincinnati and one from the East. The summaries:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Judge Baker won, Bill Ellison second, Senator Morrill third. Time, 1:15½.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Morven won, Minnie W. second, Nellie Osborn third. Time, 1:15.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Umbrella won, Orinda second, Eagle Bird third. Time, 1:41¼.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, selling, 2-year-olds—Mazeppa won, Provident second, Hurns third. Time, 1:17.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Hands Off won, Remington second, Aunt Sallie third. Time, 1:15½.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Demirer, 85 pounds; Santa Cruz, 106; Tim Murphy, 106; Georgie Smith, 85; Minnie W., 89; Uncle Henry, 94; Samson, 91; Canewood, 106; Ovation, 92; Encoria, 92.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Alameter, 37 pounds; Harry Lee, 100; Lonely, 97; Lew Wiswell, 97; Mace, 100; Granny, 97; Princess Maude, 97; Sir Erral, 100; Golden Rod, 100.

Third race, 1 mile 20 yards, selling—Master Fred, 104 pounds; Trilby, 97; Masonic Home, 109; Freddie L., 107; Paros, 96; Crevasse, 111; Image, 86; Hazelhatch, 107.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs, 2-year-olds—Milford, 97 pounds; Lost Fellow, 100; Vanessa, 102; Terrific, 102; Devoir, 102; Cogmoasey, 102; Croesus, 100; George B., 100; Overflow, 102.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Henry Clay, 76 pounds; Elyria, 78; Las Cases, 83; Semele, 98; Rondeau, 98; Melody, 100; Floreanna, 103; Billy Kinney, 93; Warren Point, 96.

TOM BRITTON SWEEPS THE BOARD.

Rides the Winner in Every Race at Newport.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 18.—Tom Britton rode every one of the five winners at Newport today. He rode favorites and long shots alike, and when he crossed the wire winner with King Louis, a 6 to 1 shot in the last race, he was given an ovation by the crowd in the grand stand. Weather fine, track fast. Attendance, 6,000. The summaries:

First race, ¾ mile—Isabel, 102 pounds [Britton], 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Whyota, 102 [F. Russell], 3 to 5 and out, second; Doorga, 102 [Sheerin], 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:16½. Enid, Susie B., and Madstone also ran.

Second race, 9-16 mile, selling—Argonaut, 102 pounds [Britton], 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Double Dummy, 99 [J. Perkins], 8 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Gray Eclipse, 100 [Matthews], 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time, :56½. Rheinstorm, Jack of Hearts, Barton, Tunic, Legatee, Gioja, and The Princess Opal also ran.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Little Walter, 105 pounds [Britton], 2 to 1 and out, won; Cecil, 98 [Fowler], 7 to 10, second; Prytania, 101 [J. Perkins], 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:46½. Miss Emma also ran.

Fourth race, 11-16 mile—Goose Liver, 110 pounds [Britton], 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; El Toro, 103 [J. Matthews], 7 to 2 and even, second; Turtle Dove, 112 [Clerico], 7 to 10 and out, third. Time, 1:09¼. Holy Number also ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—King Louis, 109 pounds [Britton], 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Coffeepot, 100 [Sherrin], 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Buffet, 107 [R. Jones], 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:30½. Elsie D. II., Karl O., Elkwood, Puzzler, Lazzarra, Gen. Montrose, and King Elkwood also ran. Lady Modred was left at the post.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Mattie Graham, Anna Garth, Judith C., Mildred D., Elsie D. II., Nannie D., Masse, 103 pounds each; Evanesca, Coffee Pot, 108.

Second race, 9-16 mile—Lizzie Powling, Ammalee, Honey, Red Duchess, High Society, Ponsouma, 102 pounds each; Lady Estelle, Lady Eon, Our Domestic, Velma, Oversight, Mrs. Shade, 105.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Miss S., Cozette, 92 pounds; Brown Jewel, The Merchant, 97; Kankan, Judge Bullock, Mike Kelly, 100; Prince Henry, 101; Lizzie G., 102; Uno, Foreman, 104; Ganelon, 110.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Liberatti, 94 pounds; Long Lee, 97; Belle of Fordham, 98; Trixie C., 98; Pontlear, 99; Maggie S., 101; Victorious, 102; Avack, Hermina, Biscagne, 103; Cerro Gordo, 104.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile—Miss McLaughlin, 99 pounds; San Juan, 102; Lulu M., Mertie Reed, Princess Teck, 104; Silverite, 110; Belle Bramble, Gid Law, 107; Otto H., Once More, 110.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.—This was the eighty-eighth continuous day of racing at the fair grounds, and, being ladies' day, 5,500 people were present. The summaries:

First race, selling, ⅝ mile—Sugarfoot, 101 pounds [C. Slaughter], even and 1 to 4, won; Tom Smith, 104 [L. Soden], 7 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Goldtop, 104 [Garner], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Remember Me, Iron Packer, and Ella O. also ran.

Second race, selling, ⅞ mile—Charlie McDonald, 94 pounds [Garner], 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won; Little Billy, 104 [Warren], 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; King Elm, 100 [Morse], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:32¼. Filly Jordan, Marion L., Favorine, Eau Claire, Mrs. Bradshaw, Joc O'Sot, and Glee Boy also ran.

Third race, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Linda, 99 pounds [Garner], 1 to 2 and out, won; Logan, 104 [J. Shields], 5 to 2 and 1 to 5, second; Prince, 95 [Fears], 100 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:51. Fondest also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Royal Choice, 95 pounds [Garner], 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Cherry Stone, 104 [E. Jones], 16 to 5 and 9 to 10, second; Minerva, 88 [C. Combs], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:45¾. Jack Bradley, Blue Light, Sycamore, Paskola, and Jack Martin also ran.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Gath, 97 pounds [Garner], 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, won; Highland, 97 [C. Slaughter], 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Harry McCouch, 112 [Snedeker], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½. Fred Foster, Baalgad, Rose d'Or, Rex Regent, and Keechler also ran.

Sixth race, purse, ¾ mile—Gladys II., 102 pounds [Warren], 3 to 1 and even, won; Parthemax, 105 [E. Jones], 12 to 5 and 9 to 10, second; Nannie L.'s Sister, 102 [Morse], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:11. Belva Della, Koenigen, Blitzen's Sister, Rusella, and Juanita also ran.

Results at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 18.—Three favorites, two second choices, and an outsider won at Grosse Point today. Attendance 1,200. Track fair. Summaries:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Longbrook won, Ruthven second, Brendoo third. Time, 1:17¾.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—Moylan won, Kamsin second, Fritzie third. Time, 1:44. Fritzie disqualified and third given to Beau Ideal.

Third race, handicap, 1⅛ miles—Egbart won, Lobengula second, Booze third. Time, 1:55½.

Fourth race, Hotel Normandie Handicap, ¾ mile—Dr. Catlett won, Lord Zeni second, What Next third. Time, 1:16½.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile, selling—Scarfpin won, Dr. Neuman second, Trimuda third. Time 1:10½.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Remedy won, Santa Marie second, Hoodwink third. Time, 1:16¼.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Sinaloa, 111 pounds; Eleanor Mc., Twonett, Little Eyes, Atalanta, Queen Albia, Gladys Lee, 95; Austin, Ogdensburg, 97; imp. Solid Silver II., 100; Little Dorritt, Ruth V., Lady Lilac, 102; Downing, Tippecanoe [Volt], 104; imp. Hazleton, Wightman, 107.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Little Sadie, Pete Kitchen, 97 pounds; Florence S., 90; imp. The Duchess, 91; Fred K., 92; Helen Mar, 94; The Bachelor, 97; Ragner, 98; Mandolina, imp. Wolsey, 100; Stanza, Sunny, 102; Stark, 103; Rey del Mar, Gomor, 105; Rossmar, 107; Buckwa, 113; Sykeston, 114.

Third race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Adowa, Tidiness, Easter Eve, Taluca, 96 pounds; Sister Adele, Earth, 98; Banquo II., 101; Redena, 102; John Conroy, 104; Holy Terror, 106.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Soubriquet, 88 pounds; Lorrainia, Motilla, Gismonda, Edith, 95; Looram, Sir Play, 97; Virgie Dixon, Ardath, 98; Old Center, 100; Arapahoe, 102; Necedah, 105; First Mate, 115; Cæsarian, 122.

Fifth race, maidens, ⅝ mile—Umberto, Appleby, Dumbarton, 107 pounds; Repletion Marius, Rosebery, Quantrell, N. C. Creed, Rockwood, Osman, Thompson, Tupelo, 110; Cannonade, 115.

Sixth race, steeplechase, about 2 miles—Capt. Rees, 129 pounds; Shoemaker, 130; Brother Bob, 132; Bob Neely, 135; Pat Oakley, 136; Maid of Ellerslie, 137; Vicar of Wakefield, 142; Eli Kindig, 157; imp. Dark Days, 158; Lawyer, 165.

DAN T. WINS A FAST SECOND HEAT.

Reduces His Record to 2:06¾, Beating Out Billy Walters.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—This city gave the harness racers the most cordial reception they have had since the Cleveland meeting when the first grand circuit program ever attempted here was taken up this afternoon at the fair grounds. The grand stand, which seats 5,000 persons, was well filled, and the clear, cool weather made the day a perfect one for outdoor sport. Unfortunately the horses did not do justice to the occasion, the fields being light in all the classes and only one finish at all exciting. This was in the second heat of the 2:18 pace, when the favorite, Dan T., had a rousing brush with Billy Walters. Both had been unsteady in the first heat, though Dan T. was head and head with Marietta Wilkes at the wire. The time, 2:14¼, gave rise to the supiscion that the favorite was not driven to win, though it was 5 to 3 in the pools last night that he would do the trick in straight heats.

Billy Walters rushed off with a good lead in the second mile and was at the half in 1:05½. From there Dan T. overhauled him and the next quarter was in :31. Down the stretch they increased the clip, Walters standing Mike Bowerman's hard drive gallantly, and only surrendering in the last stride. Dan T. was a neck to the good and had a new mark of 2:06¾ as a reward, his previous record of 2:07¼ having been made at Columbus, O., two weeks ago. The official time for the last quarter was :30¼, and several drivers, including the veteran George Fuller, caught Dan T. in :29½. Billy Walters made bad breaks in the next two heats and none of the others could extend the little whirlwind from the Buckeye State.

Though Derby Princess had beaten such cracks as Bessie Wilton, Dick Hubbard, and Edmonia in every race except the one at Columbus, where the Wilton filly stepped a heat in 2:09½, it was 3 to 2 against the big black mare from Cleveland in the 2:20 trot today. She soon settled all question as to her superiority by reeling it off in three heats, with Edmonia after her in the first two. The second mile in 2:11¼ improved the record Derby Princess made last week at Fort Wayne, and she had something left at that clip. Bessie Wilton's bad leg bothered her so that she was not in the hunt, but Dick Hubbard was at the leader's saddle in the third heat.

Mike Bowerman uncovered a likely 2-year-old in the 2:50 trot for that age when Marietta captured her first race offhand. Mabel Moneypenny was the tip, but she could not get near the roan filly, and she stepped the second heat in 2:26½ with seconds to spare.

The 2:40 trot, 2:30 and 2:12 pacing classes are on for tomorrow. In the last named Pearl C. and Phenol are expected to have a lively encounter. Joe Patchen will try to beat the record for pacing stallions, 2:03¼, held by John R. Gentry, on Thursday. The summaries:

2:50 class, trotting, 2-year-olds, purse $500:
Marietta, r. f., by Jay Bird, dam by William L. [Bowerman] 1 1
Mabel Moneypenny, g. f. [Thomas] 2 2
Time—2:27¼; 2:24½.

2:20 class, trotting, purse $1,000:
Derby Princess, bl. f., by Charles Derby—Princess by Administrator [Sanders] 1 1 1
Edmonia, b. m. [Hutchings] 2 2 3
Dick Hubbard, b. g. [Ecker] 6 4 2
Bessie Wilton, br. f. [Thomas] 5 3 4
Prince, b. s. [S. C. Fuller] 4 5 5
Geddes, b. g. [Splan] .....3 dis
Time—2:13½; 2:11¼; 2:14¾.

2:18 class, pacing, purse $1,000:
Dan T. b. s., by King of Bellaire—Old Nelly, untraced [Sanders] 2 1 1 1
Marietta Wilkes, ch. m., by Don Piazarro [Rea] 1 5 5 4
Billy Walters, b. s. [Bowerman] 4 2 3 2
Russie Clay, b. m. [Curtis] 5 3 2 3
Ira Band, b. s. [Marvin] 3 4 4 5
Time—2:14¼; 2:06¾; 2:11½; 2:11¼.

Trots Begin at Decatur.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The Decatur Trotting Association races opened today with nearly 7,000 people. There are 160 fast horses on the grounds. The summaries:

First race, 2:15 pace, purse $500:
Sandy Boy, c. c., by Sphinx 1 1 1
Tezuca, br. m. 2 2 2
Peter Piper 10 3 3
Blinky Morgan 3 4 5
Fanny Dumar, b. m. 4 5 8
Red Strath, b. g. 7 6 6
Cavatina, b. m. 6 8 9
Reuben S., br. g. 8 9 4
Ione, br. m. 9 7 7
Hustler .....5 10 dr
Time—2:12½; 2:12; 2:12½.

Second race, 2:18 trot, purse $500:
George G., by Ayres Gift 5 1 1 1
Moxie, by Opel 1 3 16 8
McW., b. h. 2 2 3 11
Roxie Croix, roan 13 5 2 2
Allie Medium 3 9 6 6
Bradford 6 8 12 9
Dr. Robinson 4 13 13 15
Hal Pointer 8 4 4 10
Alma Highwood 7 11 9 14
Josephine Dixon 13 7 7 5
Bob Acres 12 12 8 3
Gold Bond 7 15 5 7
Rego 14 16 10 13
Charlie R. 16 17 11 16
Tempter 17 6 15 4
Mirinascale .....15 14 dr
Time—2:15¾; 2:14¼; 2:16; 2:14¼.

Third race, 3-year-old pace, purse $400:
Flossie Delania, by Anderson Wilkes 1 1 1
Argotine 6 2 2
Eyelet 3 3 3
After the Ball 2 5 4
Buc Allene 4 4 5
Miss Creighton 5 6 6
Time—2:15¼; 2:15½; 2:15¼.

Results at Alpena.

Alpena, Mich., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The weather was too cold today for fast time-making, but the races were hotly contested. The summaries:

3:00 trot, purse $500:
Eagle Flannagan, b. g., by Eagle Bird 2 1 1 1
Marie, b. m. 1 2 3 7
Antea, br. h. 7 7 2 4
Faultless, ch. s. 6 6 7 2
Blue Dress, r. m. 5 5 4 3
Lanark, bl. s. 3 4 6 6
Charlie Tuttle, b. g. 4 3 5 5
Time—2:28¼; 2:28; 2:24½; 2:24¾.

2:40 pace, purse $500:
Alpha, ch. m., by Allie Wilkes 4 3 1 1 1
Superior Gift, b. g. 1 1 2 4 3
Claire Bel, bl. s. 3 4 3 2 2
Evelyn, b. m. 6 5 5 3 5
Noble Gift, br. g. 5 6 4 5 4
Jim Pugh .....2 2 dis
Time—2:18¼; 2:19¾; 2:18¼; 2:19; 2:20¼.

2:20 pace, purse $400:
Evangeline, r. m., by Duplex 1 1 1
Billy Broncho, r. g. 2 2 2
F. A. D., b. g. 3 3 3
Belle Chapman .....4 dis
Kathleen, b. m. .....dis
Fenville, g. g. .....dis
Time—2:19¼; 2:22¼; 2:23¾.

Norvyl Drops Dead at Shawneetown.

Shawneetown, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The county fair opened here today with a large attendance. The novelty race was won by Waverly, Shawneetown second, Red Cap third. Norvyl, the favorite, dropped dead at the three-quarter pole. She was owned by C. L. Robinson of Paducah, Ky., and valued at $2,000.

Cook County Cyclists to Meet.

A special meeting of the Cook County Cyclists' Association will be held on Friday night at 8 o'clock at the Sherman House. All delegates are requested to be present.

The finest bicycle riding academy is the Liberty, at Wheeler & Wilson's new headquarters, 80 and 82 Wabash avenue.

NEELS WIN IN DOUBLES.

CHICAGO PLAYERS BECOME CHAMPIONS AT NEWPORT.

Defeat Chace and R. D. Wrenn in Commanding Style—Some of the Best Playing Ever Seen—Easterners Are Unsteady, but Western Boys Make No Mistakes and Win with Ease—Matches in Singles Are Begun—Hallowell Shows Up Well.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The tennis tournament for the championship in singles of the United States opened this morning at half-past 10 on the dozen turf courts of the Newport Casino. As a rule the matches were not exciting and were interesting only as they gave an opportunity to get a line on the form of the crack men. The first day or two will be taken up by the weeding out of the third and fourth rate men, so that none of the matches are apt to be interesting until Thursday or Friday.

But the big event today was the match for the championship in doubles between the Neel brothers, challengers, and Chace and Wrenn, defenders. The Neel brothers acquired their right to challenge by their defeat of Hobart and Hovey at Narragansett last Saturday, and as a result of their match today they become double champions for 1896. Thus for the first time in the history of tennis the double championship goes to the West, and Chicago may well be proud of her victorious representatives.

The whole story of the match is that the Neels played better and steadier tennis than their opponents. They were the favorites at the start, and as the match progressed they showed that they were in much better form. There was very little brilliant playing, and both teams made most of their points by the others' mistakes. It was a lobbing game from start to finish, and at lobbing Chace and Wrenn excelled, but when they took the net they could do little or nothing with the Neels' lobs, even when they fell short.

Wrenn Weak at Smashing.

Wrenn was weak at smashing. He smashed into the net and out of court constantly, and when he did get one in it had little force. Chace was plainly all out of practice. He has not touched a racket before since Tuxedo, six weeks ago. He was especially weak at volleying, and was the mark at which the Neels put most of their balls. Between the Neels' playing there was little to choose, both playing sure and steady tennis, rarely hitting the balls hard. Sam perhaps put up the more brilliant game.

The grand stand along the southern side of the championship court was filled, and the other three sides were crowded four and five deep this morning at 11 o'clock when the four contestants walked onto the court. The Neels won the toss, and took serve. The tennis of this first set was the poorest of the match, and the Neels won mostly on their opponents' mistakes. So far the match had been rather a disappointment, but in the next set all four warmed up a bit. Wrenn and Chace succeeded in getting the Neels off their game for a while, and, though most of the points were hotly contested, Wrenn and Chace got the most of them, and won the set 6—1.

After a seven minutes' rest the match was continued and the Neels reversed the score of the last set. They were playing steady, good tennis now, while Wrenn and Chace were only brilliant in streaks. Chace had most of the playing to do, and was not steady enough to keep the ball going through a long rally. However, Wrenn and Chace got a lead in the fourth set and for awhile played good tennis. They both lobbed beautifully, but were weak at the net. They won the set, 6—3.

Carr Neel Starts Serving.

In the last set Carr Neel started serving, and there was a fight for the first game, the Neels finally winning. After that the games went rapidly until the score stood 5—0 and 40—30 for the Neels. Although Wrenn and Chace pulled out this game, no one was surprised to see them lose the next one, which gave the Neels the match.

The only surprise in the singles was the showing Hallowell made against R. D. Wrenn. The latter was greatly exhausted from his morning's matches. With the score two sets love for Hallowell and the third set 4—1 for Wrenn the play was stopped on account of rain. Bethel and Lee played the only five-set match of the day. Both are good stayers, and the tennis in the last set was nearly as good as at the beginning. The men were evenly matched, but Lee showed the better head work. The summaries:

Championship doubles—Neel brothers beat Wrenn and Chace, 6—3, 1—6, 5—1, 3—6, 6—1.
Singles, preliminary round—Budlong beat Post, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2.
R. Stevens beat W. C. Grant, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.
Miles beat Palmer, 8—6, 6—1, 6—1.
Pope beat H. S. Cleveland, 9—7, 7—5, 6—2.
Hawes beat Walton, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.
G. L. Wrenn Jr. beat Turner, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.
Gould beat Avery, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3.
E. Wrenn beat Clothier, 6—1, 6—2, 5—0.
Hallowell vs. R. D. Wrenn, 9—7, 6—3, 1—4; unfinished.
D. Davis beat Davidson, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.
Sward beat Stelle, 9—7, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.
Larned beat Muller, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.
Lee beat Bethel, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.
Whitman beat Talmage, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.
C. Cleveland Jr. beat Leslie, 6—4, 8—6, 6—0.
H. Ward beat L. J. Grant, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.
K. P. Davis beat Reese, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.
Sheldon beat Horton, 7—5, 6—3, 8—6.
Neeley beat Parke, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 9—7.
Ware beat Fincke, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

MISS FAULKNER IN SEMI-FINALS.

Gains the Position in Second Day's Play at Englewood.

One young woman worked her way yesterday into the semi-final round of the tournament which is going on at the Windermere Tennis club. It was Miss Georgene Faulkner, and the streak of play which landed her there, if held, will take her a long way toward the final honors. But the fun is just fairly begun.

There were the same excellent arrangements as on the opening day, an even larger crowd, unusually good matches, and a plenty of weather. This last was in the shape of a high northeast wind which blew across the courts, lodging dust in the spectators' eyes and making the course of high balls extremely problematical. But it did not seem to daunt in the least either crowd or players.

The first round of the singles was finished, one of the double matches played, and a start made in the mixed doubles. Besides this, some of the consolation singles were settled. Of all these events, the best work was done in the individual contests, though the crowd hugely enjoyed one of the mixed matches.

Miss Grace Cloes, Miss Carrie Neeley, Miss Jennie Craven, Miss Sadie Hudson, Miss Faith Young, and Miss Georgene Faulkner all justified the opinion of their friends by winning their respective matches, but the best of these was Miss Faulkner. Her first opponent was Miss Adele Price, and she proved a worthy foe. The match was finished in straight sets, but it was only after the score of games was brought to deuce in the first and to 4-all in the second. Then Miss Faulkner met Miss Hallie Champlain, who bears the distinction of recently winning the second prize at the Oak Park tournament. Miss Champlain had defeated Miss Mamie Haas in a style which looked ominous for her future opponents, and was rather expected to duplicate her win.

At first it was Miss Champlain's match. She covered the court in a style which left nothing to be desired, and her strokes were well placed, though lacking a trifle in speed. The first set went her way easily, and the victory seemed assured. But at that point Miss Faulkner began to show her ability. She found the fatal defect in Miss Champlain's play—large holes in her back-hand. By industriously putting every possible shot on her lefthand side Miss Faulkner began to have things easy. She almost succeeded in winning a love set, but not quite.

So strong was her streak of play it lasted her to 4-love on the deciding set also, when Miss Champlain showed her remarkable tennis ability. By the finest of all-around work she gradually dragged the score up to 4-all in a piece of up-hill play which won the crowd. But right there Miss Faulkner made her finishing effort—and is now in the semi-finals.

Butler Lamb and Miss Jennie Craven in mixed doubles found opponents worthy of their steel in a small boy by the name of James Ward and Miss Helen Robinson. The older team won, but the brilliant strokes, judging from the applause, seemed to come largely from the other side of the net.

Today the morning will be taken up with the remaining preliminary and first round matches of the mixed and women's doubles. In the afternoon the second round of singles will be played, and some of the best tennis of the tournament shown. Miss Cloes will meet Miss Neel, Miss Neeley Miss Craven, and Miss Hudson Miss Young. Following is the summary:

Women's doubles, first round—Miss Grace Cloes beat Miss Alice Parmelee 6—1, 6—2. Miss Georgene Faulkner beat Miss Adele Price 7—5, 6—4. Miss Hallie Champlain beat Miss Mamie Haas 6—1, 6—1. Miss Carrie Neeley beat Miss Helen Robinson 6—1, 6—1. Miss Jennie Craven beat Miss Ida Morley 6—2, 6—3. Miss Sadie Hudson beat Miss Anna Faulkner 6—3, 6—4. Miss Faith Young beat Miss Winnifred McNeil 6—2, 6—3.

Second round—Miss Georgene Faulkner beat Miss Hallie Champlain 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Women's doubles, preliminary round—Miss Young and Miss Lanyon beat Miss B. Morley and Miss Price 6—4, 6—3.

Mixed doubles, preliminary round—Byron Anderson and Miss Kingman beat M. Hardacre and Miss Price. Butler Lamb and Miss Craven beat James Ward and Miss Robinson 6—2, 6—4.

Consolation singles—Miss Lanyon beat Miss I. Morley 6—2, 6—4. Miss Kingman beat Miss B. Morley 6—2, 6—0. Miss Wager beat Miss Pennington 6—4, 6—1.

CIRCUIT RACES BEGIN AT ERIE.

Tom Butler Defeats Bald in the Mile Open.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Over 5,000 people saw the National Circuit races on the five-lap track in this city today. Rain fell during the running of the heats of the mile open, and these had to be postponed a half hour to await the drying of the track. When continued the events were slow, partially due to the slow track, but the interest did not lag. The mile open was the event of the day. Ziegler and Bliss qualified in the first heat, and in the second Williamson of Niagara Falls defeated Bald, running into that rider at the tape. Becker had qualified in a heat started as the rain fell, his four competitors being unable to finish. Kennedy and Merten, in the third heat, shut Gardiner out of the final, and Tom Butler and Otto Mayer qualified in the last heat. A single pacemaker in the final made faster time possible. Bliss led the bunch up to the pacemaker, but Bald jumped and caught the front position at the end of the first lap. Tom Butler was next to last in the line at the bell. Butler, with Rigby following him, went up past the field and gained the side of Bald. Jumping past, he gained the pole and held the position to the finish, winning by half a length. Bald worked hard, but could not gain an inch on his great little competitor. Rigby followed Butler, and gained third by a narrow margin from Kennedy.

In the mile handicap, professional, final Butler was scratch, but failed to do anything He caught his field in the first lap, but failed to go to the head, finishing back of the first bunch.

Becker of Minneapolis won from Foell, with Wells third. Allen really ran second, but had not qualified in his heat, and could not be allowed the position. In the mile lap race Bald and Gardiner did not start, and Butler had things all his own way.

The amateur races were interesting at times, but they loafed in most heats, and made slower time than the professionals. The summaries:

Mile open, professional—Tom Butler won, Bald second, Rigby third. Time, 2:24 2-5.

Mile handicap, professional—Becker, 90 yards, won; Foel, 120 yards, second; Wells, 50 yards, third. Time, 2:31 1-5.

Mile lap race, professional—Tom Butler, 14 points, won; Kennedy, 9 points, second; Starbuck, 5 points, third. Time, 2:32 1-5.

Mile open, amateur—J. F. Higgins, Buffalo, won; Julius Hample, Erie, second; Harry B. Wood, Cleveland, third. Time, 2:33.

One-mile handicap, amateur—J. F. Higgins, 80 yards, won; J. J. Dukelow, 90 yards, second; C. H. Whiteley, 110 yards, third; B. C. Irons, 100 yards, fourth. Time, 2:38 4-5.

SINSABAUGH AND PERRY SCORCH.

Policemen Take Them In and They Are Fined $3 Each.

C. G. Sinsabaugh and H. W. Perry of the Bearings were arrested on Monday night in Michigan avenue for scorching. They were taken to the police station, but were released for the night, and appeared in court yesterday morning, when their cases were dismissed on payment of the costs, $3.

Mr. Sinsabaugh yesterday denied that they were scorching when arrested, and said one of the officers claimed they were riding fifteen or twenty miles an hour. Sinsabaugh denied this, and said if that had been true the officers could not have followed them from Sixteenth street to Twenty-fourth street, as they did. He said further that they were riding leisurely, and several persons on wheels passed them in the street. The policemen were dressed in citizens' clothes.

LINCOLN CLUB'S FIVE-MILE RACE.

Tandems to Contest Over the Garfield Park Course.

The Lincoln Cycling club will hold its annual five-mile team race Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock over the Garfield Park course. The riders in the team race are picked from the fastest in the club, and a good contest will doubtless be witnessed.

It is not to be a handicap event, and all the teams will start from scratch. A handsome gold medal will be awarded the winners. Following are the teams entered: B. Erskine, J. R. D. Stevenson; A. B. Horn, H. K. Rose; H. A. Thiede, W. Scarlett; Rosengram brothers; C. Monson, F. J. Volkman; A. P. Beck and F. Schmidgall.

DUCKWALL'S COLLARBONE BROKEN.

Unfortunate Accident in the Mile Open Race at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The inaugural meet of the Capital City Cycle club races opened today with an afternoon and night program. There were two bad mixups in the amateur events. H. R. Duckwall went down right at the wire in the mile race and both Paxton and Buschman struck him, all falling in a heap. Duckwall's shoulder was broken. The summaries:

Mile open, professional—Cooper first; Loughead, second; McDonald, third. Time, 2:21 3-5. Sanger also rode.

Two-mile open, amateur—Craig first; Steinmetz, second; Cameron, third. Time, 5:40 3-5.

Mile open, professional—McDonald first, Sanger second, Loughead third. Time, 2:26 4-5. Cooper also rode.

Mile open, professional—McDonald first. Sanger second, Cooper and Loughead dead heat. Time, 2:20 2-5.

The track was heavy tonight, and Sanger's mile paced by McDonald and Winesett was made in 2:19 2-5.

ENGLEWOOD WHEELMEN'S EVENT.

Annual Ten-Mile Road Race to Be Held Saturday Afternoon.

The Englewood Wheelmen will hold their annual ten-mile road race next Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock over the Garfield boulevard course. Their annual ten-mile race is their biggest cycling event of the year, and the members are taking unusual interest in it, a number of the fastest riders having been in training for several weeks past. It will have one of the largest lists of entries of any club race held this season. One hundred men are expected to ride. The entries close tonight.

McCulla Ahead of His Schedule.

Charles Anderson of the Lincoln Cycling club yesterday afternoon received two telegrams from J. McCulla, who started at 3 o'clock yesterday morning from Chicago to lower Letter-Carrier Smith's Chicago-New York record. The first telegram was received from South Bend, Ind., and the second from Kendallville. McCulla reported that he had arrived at Kendallville one hour and forty minutes ahead of his scheduled time and was riding easy and in good condition. He reported the roads good and dry and that all things were favorable.

Cyclists to Play Football.

A meeting of the Englewood Wheelmen will be held on Friday night at the clubhouse to make arrangements for selecting material for the club's football team. A member said yesterday it was the purpose of the club to have one of the best cycling club football teams in the city, and to that end a trainer would be secured. The Englewoods have a number of old college players among them, and with the other material in the club expect to put a fine team on the gridiron this season.

Black After Ten-Mile Record.

W. G. Black, winner of last Saturday's Lakeside Wheelmen's road race, will attempt to break the ten-mile record on the Garfield boulevard course on Saturday afternoon. Black will be paced by tandems. He rode the course in last Saturday's race in 24:01 3-5 unpaced, and thinks he can considerably lower that time.

"Lucky" Baldwin Story Revived.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18.—It is reported in the East that "Lucky" Baldwin may retire from the turf. This story has been placed in circulation, a result of the bad luck his string had early in the season. His youngsters, all of whom were by Emperor of Norfolk and The Hook, became sick soon after reaching St. Louis, and were very slow about rounding into form. Recently, however, they have been winning some races at Latonia and Detroit.

Rain Causes Postponement.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The grand circuit races were postponed today on account of rain.

RACES AT PUT-IN-BAY.

YACHT REGATTA BEGINS ON A ROUGH SEA.

Canadian Boats Out for Blood and Do Some Wonderful Work — Canada Takes a Spin Over the Course and Impresses All with Its Speed—Priscilla Easily Beats Mistral Over the Twenty-one-Knot Course—Vanenna Outspeeds Vreda.

Put-in Bay, O., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The opening day of the inter-lake races was characterized by a heavy northwest wind that cut the lake up into whitecaps and heavy rolling seas. The wind never abated for a moment, but was stronger at the finish than at the start. As a result good races were given in all the classes. The crack Canadian boats are here for blood and succeeded in showing in every race they entered. The cup defender, Canada, was also out on the course stretching its canvas and did some excellent windward work, holding up well under standing canvas, jib and club topsails. It outpointed any of the racing craft on the course, and ahead of the wind ran like a scared dog. The steam yacht Hilda of Chicago attended the Canada over the course and had a racing party on board.

The racing this year is started promptly at 8:30 and no delays are tolerated. Probably the first race ever sailed on the lakes which was started promptly on time was the first-class race today. At 8:30 the starting gun was fired and ten seconds later the schooner Priscilla of Cleveland crossed the line and stood off close-hauled for the first stake boat. It had the wind dead ahead on the beat to the first turn, where, after rounding with a beam wind, it ran away from the balance of the fleet, which was trailing.

Crusader In as a Filler.

Priscilla had in its class the two Chicago schooners, Crusader and Mistral. Crusader entered the race merely to fill up the entry, and returned to its moorings after it had crossed the starting line. The Mistral failing to get away promptly was caught in a pocket by the 55-footers and forced to jibe for the stake. In doing so it fell off and then came about to cross the line. It lost much time in this and crossed the line with a minute handicap. Its work to the windward made up its handicap, and it nearly overhauled its competitors when the first stake was reached, but before the wind the big Cleveland boat was too swift, and Mistral finished second over the twenty-one knot course. The corrected time of the two boats is: Priscilla, 3:42:46; Mistral, 4:07:02.

Vanenna, however, succeeded in regaining the captured laurels of the Chicago yachtsmen in its brush with Vreda in the 40-footer class. It seemed as though none of the Chicago boats could fall into the habit of getting over the line promptly, and Vanenna was forced to take a five-minute handicap. It stood away close hauled some distance astern of Vreda, which had crossed promptly. In going into stays it attempted to come over quick, and a preventer stay became fouled in its mainsail in some manner, which opened up a large rent. Notwitnstanding all its handicap it sailed a great race and finished in 3:39:20; Vreda in 3:47:47.

Vivia and Dinah Furnish Sport.

Vivia and Dinah, two Canadian flyers, furnished the most exciting race of the lot, and some of the most skillful seamanship was exhibited in their handling. Both boats are evenly matched, and in the absence of Sultana, the crack Toledo flyer, they had nothing to fear. Both boats crossed the line together, and in this position they remained until the last leg was reached on the second round of the course. Here Vivia, by a shrewd move at the stake, passed to the windward of Dinah and blanketed it, and forced a luff in order to round the stake. Dinah never regained the lost advantage, and Vivia finished first in 3:46:02, Dinah in 3:50:23. The 35-footers took a defeat at the hands of the Canucks. Eva of Hamilton proved itself the fastest boat in this class, and outsailed an entry of six. Shamrock of Cleveland was a good second in this race, and was looked upon as a winner until bad handling at the stakeboat ruined its chances of first money. The corrected time of Eva was 4:00:05; Shamrock, 4:23:47. Alberak, Nadia, Mariam, and Meteor also started.

South Side Shuffleboarders Win.

The match game of shuffleboard of 126 points played Monday eve at David McGillivray's, No. 3211 Wentworth avenue, resulted in a victory for the South Side club. The score:

Caledonian.		South Side.	
Mahoney	16	Spears	21
Wilson	8	Steele	21
Moore	17	Leckie	21
Dougall	2	Kiddie	21
Teachout	21	Gillis	14
Cameron	5	Wilson	21
Mahoney	9	Spears	7
Total	78	Total	126

A return match will be played between the same clubs on Monday evening, Aug. 24, at No. 153 South Clark street.

That Clutching Sensation

at the Heart

is almost instantly dispelled by a swallow of Vino-Kolafra, the African Tonic made from Sterculia Nuts. Vino-Kolafra governs heart action as the fly-wheel regulates machinery: it cures hysteria and nervousness.

Vino-Kolafra

annihilates fatigue, gives strength and tone to the body, and rapidly builds up convalescents after severe illness. A glance at the names of the endorsers of Vino-Kolafra will convince you that it is a product of unusual importance.

Sold by Druggists Generally.
Brunswick Pharmacal Co.
Johnson & Johnson, Selling Agents,
92 William St., New York.

17-Year-Old Rambler Bicycles BICYCLES.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
85 MADISON STREET.

Imperial Wheels
—the go-lightly-kind.
Sold at retail by the manufacturers at their city salesroom 325 Wabash Av.
AMES & FROST COMPANY. Makers.

"The Fowler"
Down Town—112 and 114 Dearborn-st. West Side—78-84 Ashland-blvd. South Side—22d & Michigan-blvd. North Side—620 North Clark-st.

KNOX —AT— SHAYNE'S 193 STATE ST. HATS

CORN SURPLUS AS FUEL.

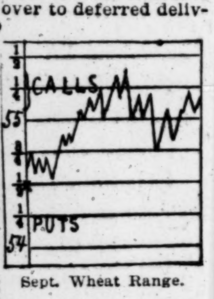
PART OF A SECOND BUMPER CROP MAY BE SO UTILIZED.

Liquidation of September Wheat Supposed to Be Pretty Well Over—Export Showing Is Excellent—Shorts Cover Freely — Carrying Charge Spreads Narrow in Coarse Grain—Provisions Fail to Hold Their Own—South Water-Street Prices.

Corn bulls are calling attention to the fact that the price of that cereal is down to a basis where it can be used for fuel in competition with coal. The retail price of hard coal in Chicago at present is $6.75 per ton, or only about $1.00 per ton less than corn. The further west the figuring goes the more feasible becomes the use of corn for fuel, as the freight westward makes the price of coal higher, while corn is as much cheaper as the freight rate to Chicago amounts to. The freight on coal to the Missouri River is $3.00 per ton, making the retail price there $9.75. The price of No. 2 corn per ton at the river yesterday was $5.35. With money to buy coal scarce and more corn than can be disposed of readily some color is lent to the theory of the bulls that fire will consume large blocks of corn this fall and winter. The use of corn for fuel is not a new thing. On the crop of 1889 it was so used, and the conditions rendering it practicable were not so apparent then as now. A short crop followed, sent corn prices skyward, and made some of the farmers who had burned the corn wish they had saved it for a famine year. However, the cribbers husbanded a bumper crop last year in the anticipation that the present crop might be short, and now, with one of the biggest crops ever known in the history of the country maturing, with few possibilities of deterioration, it is maintained that the tendency to store and hold corn will prevail only among the few, while the stringency of money with which to crib the crop will make the Westerners anxious to dispose of the corn in all possible ways, and it is argued that they will not hesitate to burn it if it is as cheap or cheaper than coal. The oil in the corn makes it adapted especially for hot fires. It is clean to handle and almost smokeless. Experiments made on the crop of 1889 showed that a ton of dry corn will go further in producing steam than a ton of coal.

Less Pressure of September Wheat.

There were indications yesterday that the liquidation of September contracts is pretty well over. September is one of the popular trading futures, and the September deal is always an important one. As a rule the holders of September futures wait until late in August to change over to deferred deliveries, but the decline due primarily to the Diamond Match tangle forced the liquidation ahead of time. The spread yesterday held steady around 3⅝c, and while there was an abundance of wheat for December delivery on sale on any little rally there was good buying of September. Shorts covered freely and gave the market an undertone of strength. There was no report by Bradstreet, but the statistical announcements were fairly favorable to holders. Clearances were heavy for the first time in several days, at 432,000 bu in wheat and flour. Primary receipts were also large, however, at 727,000 bu, against 523,000 shipped. Withdrawals from local store were 183,000 bu, against 260 cars inspected in. Of the receipts 119 cars were new crop winter, 6 grading, and 62 were new crop spring, 4 grading. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 488 cars, against 455 a week ago and 282 a year ago.



Sept. Wheat Range.

Manitoba Frost Reports Start Shorts.

The local market opened with no pressure to sell, and was strengthened by a report from Montreal regarding damage to wheat by frost in Manitoba. That wheat was something of a weather market was shown by the concession in price on a report from Winnipeg denying the cold weather damage. The Stoner crowd, which has been able to run the market for some time, covered shorts, and Capt. Phillips was credited with taking in a short line at a considerable loss. Liverpool closed with spot wheat unchanged and with futures ranging from ¼d lower to ½d higher. Paris was 10 to 20 centimes higher, Antwerp was unchanged to the equivalent of ⅝c higher, while Berlin was ¼ mark up on near-by delivery. The special Russian crop report had a weakening tendency, following, as it did, quite sensational private reports of damage in Russia. There was a fair local cash business, sales of 248,000 bu of No. 2 hard winter and No. 2 spring being reported. Vessel room was taken for 150,000 bu. By sample no grade sold at 38@49c, No. 4 red at 40@51½c for local and 47c billed through, No. 3 red at 55@56½c, No. 2 red at 61c, and No. 3 hard at 51@52½c.

A good cash demand and a stronger wheat market rendered the corn market stronger, and at the close prices showed a gain of ⅛@¼c. There were reports in from Kansas and some other parts of the belt, telling of the damage to late planted corn by dry weather and hot winds. September shorts purchased quite actively, and the September-December spread narrowed a trifle in favor of September. Counselman was a good buyer of September. There was some bullish feeling over a lighter estimate of 480 cars for today. Receipts were less than expected at 717 cars. Exports were liberal at 640,000 bu. Local withdrawals were light at 135,000 bu. Primary point receipts were 549,000 bu; shipments, 679,000 bu.

Good Demand for Cash Corn.

Contract stocks decreased 130,076 bu last week, and are now 5,841,816 bu, against 1,487,826 bu last year. Vessel room was secured for 391,000 bu. Samples were in good demand at former prices.

Trade in oats was fair as a whole, and the demand for September quite brisk at times. Counselman and Lloyd Smith took liberal quantities, as did shorts. At the same time there was fair selling of May. The spread narrowed from 2⅞c to 2½c in favor of September. That future sold up to 17½c, an advance of ⅝c over the low point of the day, and closed at 17⅛c. May closed at 19⅝@19¾c, a gain of ⅛c. There was no improvement in the grading of receipts, only 60 cars out of 288 grading contract. Arrivals were 100 cars less than expected at 288 cars, and 210 cars are expected today. Exports were liberal at 200,000 bu, of which 180,000 cleared Baltimore. Contract stocks decreased 41,537 bu last week. The demand for old oats by sample was brisk and prices advanced ¼c, while all grades were in good demand and light supply.

Sales on track and f. o. b., coarse grain included: Corn—No. 4 at 18½@20c, No. 3 at 22¼c, No. 3 yellow at 22¼@22½c, No. 2 white at 23¼c. Billed through: No. 4 at 17½@19c, No. 3 at 22c, No. 3 yellow at 21¾@22¼c, No. 2 at 22¼c, No. 2 yellow at 22@22⅜c. Oats—No grade at 8@13¾c, No. 3 at 12@21c, No. 3 white at 18@21¼c, No. 2 at 17¼@17⅜c, No. 2 white at 21¼@22¼c. Billed through: No grade at 10@13c, and choice at 18c, No. 3 at 12½@16¼c, No. 3 white at 17@21c, No. 2 at 16¾@17c, No. 2 white at 20@22¼c.

Provisions Dull and Dragging.

Receipts of hogs were light at Chicago, but the effect of this was offset by the liberal receipts at Western points. Provisions opened at the last prices of the previous day, but these were the highest of the session. So far as trade was concerned, it was a dull, dragging day. September pork sold down from $6.30 to $6.22, and January closed at $7.00. New York bought lard, but it was not so strong or active as on Monday. In ribs there was more concession on September than January, but the opposite was true of lard and pork.

Rye was steady to firm. No. 2 store sold at 30¼c and f. o. b. at 31@31¼c, while No. 3 ranged at 26@27c. September sold at 31c, and closed with that bid. December sold at 33c. Barley ruled quiet and steady.

Flaxseed was firmer on reports of exports. Vessel-room had been taken for 200,000 bu to go to Rotterdam and Amsterdam on a basis of 13c per bu, as a through freight rate. Yesterday's shipments included 6 cars, and 193,000 bu for the lake route. Receipts were 60,020 bu. Local stocks increased 99,023 bu last week, and now are 281,422 bu, against 44,634 bu last year. No. 1 Northwestern and Southwestern both sold at 66c, a gain of 1c for the latter. September ranged at 65½@66¼c, closing at 66½c bid, a gain of 1½c. December sold at 69½@70c, closing with the outside bid, a gain of 1¾c. May was 70c bid.

Fair to fancy timothy ranged at $2.25@2.85. August ranged at $2.67½@2.70, closing at $2.70 sellers. September sold at $2.52½@2.55, closing at the inside bid. For October clover $6.40 was bid and none offered. Bran sold at $5.75@7.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The Board of Directors held a short session yesterday and finally accepted the resignations of Directors Nash and Kroeschell. These gentlemen had letters presented at the meeting demanding that their resignations be accepted. There was nothing sensational in the letters, according to Vice-President Lyon, as they were simply brief and to the point. The resignations were accepted without special remark. The directors are as yet uncertain as to what will be done about filling the vacancies, but in all probability a special election will be called. However, some of the directors expressed themselves as of the opinion that it was not feasible to hold a special election, as the terms of most of the directors who resigned would terminate in the natural course next January. The question has been raised as to whether the directory with four vacancies fully recognized is a legally constituted body, and may lead to a call for a special election in case any important business has to be attended to.

A stockman and grain dealer of La Crosse, Wis., who was on the floor a few days ago, stated that farmers in that section would use corn as part at least of their winter fuel. Logan & Co. had the following on the subject in their market letter:

"Regarding corn and its present and prospective value, we would call your attention to the fact that the present selling price of hard coal in this city is but $1.00 per ton less than that of corn. Transportation west for fuel and east on grain will more than do away with this difference, and with prevailing close economy of the present, corn is likely to light and warm a thousand firesides this coming season and dissipate the immense surplus which now overtops values. Fuel, waste, feed, and export will take care of both corn and oats, prevent much more shrinkage, and increase next spring values in both."

The following was posted on the bulletin board yesterday as an official Russian report:

"Wheat crop generally above average yield. crop accounts are satisfactory. In southern portion of eastern portion of grain belt crop is about an average one. Unfavorable crop accounts in Russian Black Sea section. French harvesting is nearly completed under favorable weather conditions."

The September pork corner is apparently a thing of the past. The concern which was given credit for doing the buying for the Canadian syndicate was selling September pork yesterday at $6.25 and buying January at $7.07½.

Contract stocks of wheat were reduced here the last week by 181,548 bu, and are now 11,800,412 bu, of which 726,687 bu is No. 2 red, 4,426,552 bu No. 1 Northern, and 6,647,173 bu No. 2 spring. Last year the supply was 13,898,094 bu, of which 12,523,070 bu was No. 2 red and 1,375,024 bu was No. 2 spring.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 130 cars; corn, 480 cars; oats, 210 cars; hogs, 17,000.

The wheat crop of Manitoba is estimated at 60 per cent of that of 1895, or about 18,000,000 bu.

F. E. Wyman, representing the Duluth Board of Trade, and Col. Rogers, representing the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, presented to the directors a request that there be more frequent and better quotations from Northwestern markets posted on 'Change. The matter was referred to the Committee on Quotations.

Puts on September wheat ranged at 54⅝@54⅞c, and calls at 55½@56c. There was a big demand for calls. Puts on May corn sold at 26⅞c, and calls at 26¾@26⅞c.

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

	Closed Monday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Aug. 20, 1895.
WHEAT.				
August	53¾	54 @ 54⅞	54⅜	63
September	54½	54⅛@ 55⅜	55⅛	63⅝
December	58⅝	58⅜@ 59	58¾	66
CORN.				
August	22½	22¼@ 22⅛	22⅜	37⅞
September	22⅝	22⅝@ 23	22⅞	37⅞
May	26⅞	26¾@ 27⅛	26¾	32¾
OATS.				
September	16¾	16⅝@ 17⅛	17⅛	20
May	19¾	19½@ 20⅛	19⅞	23¼
MESS PORK.				
September	6.30	6.22½@6.30	6.22½	9.95
January	7.12½	7.00 @7.15	7.00	10.25
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
September	3.50	3.42½@3.52½	3.42½	6.17½
January	3.92½	3.80 @3.90	3.80	6.15
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
September	3.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.17½
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.80

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	127
Spring wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	133
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	717
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	288
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,300

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Heavy Receipts of Peaches, Melons, Apples, and Grapes.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 57¾c; No. 1 Northern cash, 55⅝c bid; September, 55⅝c; rejected, 44½@50⅞c. Car inspection—Wheat, 414. Receipts—Wheat, 208,696 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 398,711 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.32½; good, $1.37½. Spirits—Steady; 21¼@22c. Tar—Firm; $1.05. Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

REPORT OF WORLD'S CROP CONDITION.

Result of the Harvest in Illinois—Conditions in European Countries—Throughout the United States.

The last week has been much cooler than the previous one in Illinois, but still above normal temperature. Good showers have fallen throughout the central and northern sections, but the southern section is still without good rain, except in the northwest part, and rain is much needed. In the central and northern counties crops have advanced finely, but in the southern section it is not so, and the late corn crop will be materially shortened. Early corn in the southern section has been forced to an early maturity, and cutting for silos and the shock has already begun. In central and northern counties early corn is maturing finely and some cutting will be done in central counties the last of this week. The rains in central and northern counties delayed thrashing still further and caused added injury to oats and wheat in the shock or stack; the work, however, is being pushed. Plowing has been resumed; second crop clover and broomcorn cutting continues.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—The reports on the crops, given below, were received at the office of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture under date of Aug. 1, and give the condition, yield, and value of the crops named at that time:

Wheat—Of the 1,919,598 acres seeded to wheat 237,579 acres, or 12 per cent, were either destroyed or amounted to so little that it was plowed up, leaving 1,682,019 acres for harvest. Of this amount 406,222 acres were spring wheat, the balance winter wheat. The average yield per acre of wheat was 13 bushels, and the total yield 21,514,581 bushels. Although this is 3,500,000 bushels more than was produced in the State in 1895, the low price received, 48 cents per bushel on Aug. 1, reduced the value of the crop to $10,447,439. The quality of the wheat this year is rather below the average, having been injured by chinch bugs while growing and by the heavy rains while in the shock or stack. If the area seeded next year is as large as this, 6,559,484 bushels will be required for seed. On the basis of the census of 1890 it will take 15,281,328 bushels of wheat to supply the citizens of Illinois with bread for a year, so that the amount of the cereal left for export will be but 3,683,789 bushels.

Oats—A somewhat smaller area of oats than last year is reported, only 3,465,000 acres, over half of which, 1,930,000 was in the northern division of the State; 1,000,000 acres was sowed in the central division, and 535,000 in Southern Illinois. The average yield per acre in Northern Illinois was 33 bushels, in Central Illinois 28 bushels, and in the southern division 22 bushels. The State average was 30 bushels per acre. The total yield was 104,425,000 bushels. The price of oats in Illinois has never been so low as this season, when they were worth Aug. 1 but 13⅜ cents per bushel, and the total value of the crop was but $14,180,000.

Corn—A very slight increase over last year in the area of corn is reported. The 1896 area is given as 6,925,000 acres. In the northern division of the State the Aug. 1 condition is reported as 100, and in Central Illinois 98 per cent. A less favorable condition prevails in the southern division of the State, where but 86 per cent of a seasonable average is reported. The State average for this date is 95 per cent.

Arcola, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—After the heavy rain of the 12th the broomcorn is now in such a condition it is almost impossible to handle the crop. The tonnage yield will fall far short of the crop of last year. Farmers in numerous numbers were in the city this morning offering any price for men to assist in harvesting the crop, but were unable to secure them. The hail completely ruined many fields of both Indian and broom corn.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Reports received today from all parts of Northern Ohio indicate that the grape crop will be unusually large. A conservative estimate places the yield in this belt at 1,500 carloads. The Delaware and Worden varieties have been on the market for several days. The work of picking the Concords will commence next week. The price this year will be somewhat less than that of last year. Most of the increase is to be attributed to new acreages rather than to increase in old vineyards.

Grass and corn made good progress during the last week. Corn well advanced for season. Tobacco mostly in good condition. Potatoes rotting in ground and fruit on tree from excessive moisture. Apples average crop, peaches and pears plentiful. Hay and oats harvest finished; thrashing in progress and grain much damaged by rain.

Jefferson, Ia., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Crop conditions in this section are not as encouraging as a week ago. Corn has had several severe scrimmages with wind and hail that have left it torn and ragged, and some fields have been utterly ruined. The oats crop is hardly worth saving. It runs from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre, machine measure, and weighs out not to exceed twenty-five pounds per bushel. At Linden, south of here, it sold Saturday for 3 cents per bushel, and in this city a load of thirty bushels of oats brought only $2.

Other State reports are as follows:

Wisconsin—Heavy rains in west portion did some damage to grain in shock and interfered with fall work. There is now sufficient moisture in the soil to mature the corn crop, which is advancing rapidly and promises to be very heavy. Potatoes were injured by the high temperature last week and the heavy rains. Pastures excellent.

Minnesota—Grain harvest finished, except in Red River Valley, where it has just begun. Stacking is progressing. Some thrashing. Showers and cooler weather have benefited late crops.

North Dakota—Harvest of early sown grain in progress. Early sown wheat generally of good quality and late sown somewhat improved by cool weather. Reports indicate further destruction of grain by hail than was at first reported. Potatoes and corn are growing well.

South Dakota—Corn mostly in roasting ears and it is estimated that it will be generally safe from frost by Sept. 1 to 10, with promise of a very good yield.

Nebraska—Corn has matured rapidly and much of the earliest planted is now beyond danger of injury by frost and the bulk of the crop in the State will be safe by Sept. 10. Corn has continued to deteriorate in condition in the southwestern section and continues in excellent condition elsewhere.

Kansas—Early corn being harvested, with haying and thrashing nearly completed. Late corn and fruits badly damaged by hot winds, except in northern counties. Late corn will be safe from frost by Sept. 10.

Missouri—In northern counties corn promises more than the average yield, but in southern sections it has been greatly injured by drought. Bulk of crop will be safe from frost by Sept. 20.

Kentucky—Drought with intense heat is seriously affecting crops in western portion, where it threatens disastrous results to late corn and tobacco. Early corn also damaged. Worms playing havoc with tobacco, extensive fields being abandoned to them. "Firing" also complained of. Oats and hay not improved. Irish potatoes and cabbages rotting. Pastures are drying up and gardens need rain.

Indiana—Corn maturing and will be safe from frost from Sept. 1 to 15. Tobacco cut unusually early. Wheat and oats still rotting in shock. Rains prevented thrashing and plowing. Large crop of tomatoes.

Michigan—Excessive moisture rotting potatoes in ground and heavy winds and rain have knocked down some corn. Corn is maturing fast and promises a big yield. It will be generally safe from frost by Sept. 10. Beans in good condition and pastures fine. Fall plowing being pushed and seeding commenced.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—Generally favorable prospects for the crops of Europe are announced in the report of the European agent of the Agricultural Department. The report follows by countries:

Great Britain—The harvest is half over and it is believed that wheat will closely approximate thirty-two bushels per acre, the highest average for many years. The total harvest will approximate 56,000,000 bushels, the area being about 1,750,000 acres. The barley crop will be very good and is generally in very good condition. Oats are expected to fall considerably below the average. The hay crop is seriously deficient. A continuance of the summer drought through the autumn will result in such scarcity of feeding stuffs as to lessen materially the value and number of cattle and sheep. This first pocket of this season's English hops was sold in London on the 27th of July for $58.30 the hundredweight (112 pounds).

France—Winter wheat is looking well. Spring wheat is good. The harvest will be completed early, and it is confidently expected that it will somewhat exceed that of last year 340,000,000 bushels.

Germany—Wheat harvest is beginning. The lowest estimate it at 98,000,000 bushels the highest at 112,000,000 bushels. The barley crop is reported to be exceptionally good both in quantity and condition. Rye a good average. The potato crop, an important one in this country, is reported as average.

Spain and Portugal—The harvest has been most irregular, but the minimum estimate of the wheat product in the peninsula is 50,000,000 bushels, of which Portugal cannot produce more than 4,000,000 bushels.

Italy—The wheat crop is probably something more than average. This means about 75,000,000 bushels. Other crops are a good average.

Austria-Hungary—The returns from all but the southern provinces are good, and the prospect is for an average crop of wheat and barley. The wheat estimate ranges from 175,000,000 to 220,000,000 bushels.

Roumania—An average crop of wheat is expected, and with average August weather corn will yield a big crop.

Russia—The harvest in the southern part will be delayed by moisture and cool weather during the end of July, particularly the barley harvest. Reports from the southwest indicate that wheat will be under average, but elsewhere throughout the whole of the country a good average seems to be expected.

Belgium and Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway report average crops.

LINE NEARLY COMPLETE.

METROPOLITAN "L" CONTRACT WILL SOON BE FINISHED.

May Be Turned Over by the Construction Company Within a Month—Some Favor Delay in Changing Control—Bond and Stock Issue Authorized—J. Edward Addicks Forms a New Match Company to Compete with Diamond Match.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad company may begin the operation of the Metropolitan lines within the next month. The road is still in the control of the West Side Construction company, the company which had the contract for its construction. It was expected the road would be turned over to the Metropolitan company some time during the present month, but the work of the West Side Construction company is not yet completed and will not be for one month. The Douglas Park branch is the only part remaining uncompleted. Work on this has progressed to a point where officials of the company say it will be entirely practicable to complete it in the next four weeks.

There is also to be completed a single track structure in Van Buren street east to Market, with the double track structure from Market street to Fifth avenue, and the short connection between the lines on Van Buren street and the present lines one-half block north. This last work is not a part of the original contract, and if it is done by the West Side Construction company it will be under a separate contract. The present intention is to have this work done by the Union Consolidated Elevated railroad company, the Metropolitan to pay the actual cost of the construction.

While the lines of the Metropolitan will be advanced within a month to a point which will admit of the turning over of the road to the Metropolitan company, there are some of those who are most deeply interested who favor waiting until times become better before making any move. At the present time there is no local market for either stocks or bonds. There might be a market in a month and there might not. The uncertainty which surrounds the future makes it impossible to decide fully as to the best move to make. If the road was completed at the present time there would certainly be no transfer of the property under present conditions. If the business situation continues as unsettled as it is at the present time there will be no transfer made at the end of the four weeks. The belief is growing that no move will be made until after the election. It matters very little whether the West Side Construction company continues to operate the road or whether it is operated by the Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad company. The two companies are identical and both bonds and stock are closely held by the original stockholders in the West Side Construction company, except for a few shares of stock and a few bonds which have gone into the public market.

Present Issue of Bonds.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad company has an authorized issue of $15,000,000 of capital stock and an authorized issue of $15,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds. At a meeting of the Metropolitan company a year ago a resolution was adopted making it optional with the West Side Construction company to take the $15,000,000 of bonds or a like sum in preferred stock. Up to the present time there has been issued $10,000,000 of bonds, on which the interest amounts to $500,000 annually. It has been announced repeatedly no more bonds will be issued than the road can take care of. It is the intention of the people back of the West Side Construction company to prevent the road's falling into bankruptcy and going through reorganization. If it is found the road cannot take care of the present bond issue a part of the bonds will be retired and preferred stock issued in its place. It is not probable any more than the $10,000,000 of bonds will be issued at the present time. If this is the case it will leave the road with an issue of $10,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, $5,000,000 of preferred, and $15,000,000 of common stock. The preferred stock would, after the payment of interest on bonds, receive dividends up to 6 per cent before there would be any payments made upon the common stock. This would leave a total of $800,000 to be paid in the way of interest on bonds and dividends on preferred stock each year before the holders of common stock would receive any returns in the way of dividends.

At the present time the Metropolitan is doing a fairly good business. The opening of the four stations on the Douglas Park branch has had the effect of increasing traffic considerably. With the lines completed to Rockwell street and with the downtown connection, which will admit of running trains around the loop, people interested in the road predict a traffic which will insure fixed charges. The road is being operated very cheaply, the percentage of operating expenses to gross income being only a little over 40 per cent.

Competition for Diamond Match.

J. Edward Addicks, who is largely interested in gas works in various cities, has announced the formation of a new match company to run in opposition to the Diamond Match company and the Continental Match company, of which Edwin Gould is the head. Mr. Addicks announced yesterday the purchase of the patents for a match-making machine which he claims is more valuable than that controlled by the Diamond Match company. Mr. Addicks has formed a new company, composed chiefly of New York people, and he announces his intention of entering actively into the manufacture of matches.

The money market has taken an unusual turn this season. The situation has become nothing short of stringent. Rates have been advanced to 6 per cent and higher even for call loans, and the supply of money is small. It is not difficult to trace the causes which have led to this situation. They can almost all be found in the fear which has arisen of the political campaign. There has been a drawing down of deposits, and the sharp break in the values of securities has made bankers scrutinize with great care all collaterals. Extremely dull business in mercantile lines has shaken the financial standing of many firms. All this has united to make a thoroughly unsettled situation, a situation in which the banks naturally become extremely conservative. Loans have been called wherever it was feasible to do so, and that in turn has served to aggravate the trouble. The course of affairs in New York is well illustrated by the statement of the associated banks there, and the situation there is typical of the affairs all over the country. Deposits have been reduced some $35,000,000 in the last four weeks. There has been a contraction of loans, the reserve has been rapidly reduced, until it is now but $10,000,000 above the legal requirements, while circulation in the meantime has been increasing. The country banks have been drawing a great deal of money out of New York, and there has undoubtedly been some hoarding. There is very much the same situation at other centers. There is every reason now to expect a tight money market for some time to come. It is not a question of cash, but of confidence, and confidence has been too thoroughly shaken to be easily restored.

Clearing at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Aug. 18.	Aug. 11.
New York	$81,022,609	$95,886,243
Chicago	12,817,925	12,858,621
Boston	13,536,206	16,014,360
Philadelphia	10,804,200	10,632,201
St. Louis	3,534,225	3,952,138
Baltimore	2,192,062	1,989,208
New Orleans		1,475,721

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, $1.20 discount; St. Louis, $1.00 discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Dull Day in Stocks with Fractional Recoveries at the Close.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The volume of business in stocks was unusually light today, gauged by recent records, and the market displayed irregularity in a sagging movement of prices. The distribution of the dealings was narrow, only three stocks, Sugar, St. Paul, and Burlington, reaching important totals. The depressing factors were lower London prices and selling for foreign account in this market, increasing stringency in time money, the unfavorable conditions affecting the general business situation, and unsatisfactory railway earnings for the second week, including the St. Paul figures. The encouraging development was a decidedly weak market for foreign exchange, which started forecasts and estimates of an early importation of gold from Europe. Actual figures touched 485 and 486, and the posted rates, 485½ and 487 for long and short bills.

The failure of the New York City bond sale did not appear to exert any special influence, owing to an understanding of the temporary superior attractiveness of the higher rates for money to capitalists as an investment. The continued weakness of silver also excited comment, and was attributed to disturbance in Indian exchanges and liquidation here and in London. Sales of $127,000 were made at 66¼ to 66, as against 66¾, yesterday's final sales. After early concessions in prices, support was accorded. Sugar led the entire market in point of activity, and was well

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Gloomy Outlook in Pretoria Causes Dullness.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices at Chicago, New York, Boston, and Denver.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

FREIGHT RATE WAR BETWEEN CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL KEEPS ON.

Lake Michigan Car Ferry Transportation Company Determines to Maintain the Fight—Wants the Railroads to Concede the Differential It Originally Demanded—Scope of the New Tariffs—Schedule of Rates—Combination a Possible Feature.

War to the knife is the battle cry of the Lake Michigan Car Ferry Transportation company. Its managers express the firm determination to keep up the fight on freight rates between Chicago and St. Paul until the railroads are ready to concede it the differential it originally demanded. The reduction in rates announced by the Chicago Great Western to meet the rates made by the Lake Michigan Car Ferry company had the same effect on the latter as a red rag has on a mad bull. No sooner had it learned of the Chicago Great Western's action than it issued new tariffs making a further reduction from the rates announced a few days ago, and which were met by the Chicago Great Western.

The new tariffs of the Lake Michigan Car Ferry company will go into effect on Aug. 21, and are from 7 to 1½ cents a 100 pounds lower than the reduced rates which it will put in effect tomorrow. Not only does the Lake Michigan Car Ferry company reduce the rates which the Chicago Great Western has decided to meet—namely: from third-class to Class E inclusive—but it also reduces in a greater degree the rates on first and second class freight. It also makes a further reduction in the rates on traffic originating at points east of Chicago and on all important commodities.

The new rates are as follows: First-class, 46 cents; second, 36; third, 26; fourth, 15; fifth, 14; Class A, 15; Class B, 14; Class C, 13; Class D, 11; Class E, 10. On the principal commodities the new rates are as follows: Agricultural implements and articles classified as vehicles, 15 cents a 100 pounds; alcohol, highwines, spirits, and whisky, 16 cents; brick, 10 cents; hard coal and coke, 9½ cents; coke, minimum weight 18 tons, when destined to points in Montana, $1.40 a ton; cotton, piece goods, 26 cents; dry goods, 18 cents; iron articles, 9½ cents; pig iron, $1.40 a ton; lumber, 11 cents a 100 pounds; steel or iron rails, $1.50 a ton; salt, 8 cents a 100 pounds; scrap iron, 9 cents; building or paving stone, 7 cents; tin plate, 12 cents, and tinware, boxed, 46 cents.

The reduction in the rates on these commodities is more serious to the Chicago-St. Paul lines than the reductions in the class rates. The railroads cannot afford to let this traffic be taken from them, and they will be compelled to fight for the business. Thus far none of the roads except the Chicago Great Western has shown any inclination to meet the rates of the car ferry company, but the challenge the latter made yesterday, by reducing all important commodities, in addition to the class rates, will no doubt at once be accepted by all the roads. A point has been reached where they can no longer ignore the competition of the car ferry company, and they will no doubt combine now to crush it if possible.

It had been understood that an understanding existed between the car ferry company and the Lake Superior Steamboat company, but the latter was not consulted when the car ferry company made its additional move yesterday, and the Lake Superior line probably will be forced now to take a hand in the fight and make the conflict a triangular one.

Illinois Central Dividend.

The directors of the Illinois Central have just declared a dividend of 2½ per cent in cash, payable Sept. 1, to stockholders of record on Aug. 8, 1896. Gross receipts from traffic for the month of July, 1896, are estimated at $1,615,829, against $1,508,656, an increase of $107,173. For the year ending June 30, 1896, gross earnings increased $1,947,530; operating expenses increased $1,033,018; leaving a net increase for the year of $914,512.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 17	16,628	333	23,590	14,114
Tuesday, Aug. 18	3,500	1,000	8,000	12,000
Totals	20,128	1,333	31,590	26,114
Same period last w'k	22,570	1,213	42,757	25,628
Same period 1895	29,397	1,402	31,548	36,292
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 17	2,968	.....	8,335	1,261
Tuesday, Aug. 18	1,500	.....	2,000	700
Totals	4,468	.....	10,335	1,961
Same period last w'k	4,290	15	13,538	1,815
Same period 1895	6,852	9	11,403	1,834

Today's receipts are estimated at 17,000 cattle, 17,000 hogs, and 16,000 sheep.

The new double-deck hog-house opened for business yesterday, and everything will be working smoothly before the end of the week. The hogs are all sent down-stairs as soon as they are sold and weighed.

CATTLE—The market for fat cattle was generally steady. Receipts were moderate, and while they were rather liberal in the West, the combined receipts for the week at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis were 3,000 less than last week and 16,000 less than a year ago. The quality was poor, there being no assortment of good cattle. Native beeves, 1,000@1,519 lbs, $3.15@4.50; Western rangers, $3.00@3.60 with Western cows and heifers at $2.60@3.35; Western feeders, 1,180 lbs, $3.25; Texas steers, $2.50@3.60; cows, $1.25@3.40; heifers, $2.35@3.80; bulls, $2.00@3.30; calves, $3.00@5.70.

HOGS—Trade was active and prices advanced 5@10c. The market closed strong, with only 500 left in the pens. Receipts were below expectations and the quality rather better than Monday's offerings. Heavy sold at $2.80@3.35; bulk, $3.05@3.15; mixed, $3.10@3.50; bulk, $3.25@3.40; light, $3.20@3.65; bulk, $3.45@3.55; pigs, $2.80@3.60. Armour bought 2,200; Anglo-American, 250; Boyd-Lunham, 600; Continental, 450; Hammond, 300; International 250; Lipton, 200; Morris, 400; Swift, 1,000; Viles & Robbins, 200.

SHEEP—The demand for sheep was strong and prices ruled 10c higher. Lambs on the other hand, were 10@20c lower. Western sheep sold at $2.60@3.35, mostly $2.90@3.10. Lambs sold at $3.00@5.75, with a good many Western at $5.40@5.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,500; shipments, 3,600; best grades steady; others weak and 10c lower; Texas steers, $2.25@3.20; Texas cows, $1.50@2.45; beef steers, $3.00@4.45; native cows, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.75@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,200; shipments, 400; market 5@10c higher; bulk of sales, $3.10@3.20; heavies, $2.90@3.15; packers, $3.00@3.15; mixed, $3.00@3.25; lights, $3.15@3.30; Yorkers, $3.25@3.50; pigs, $3.20@3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, none; market strong, 10c higher; lambs, $3.00@4.50; muttons, $2.10@2.80.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market stronger; native beef steers, $3.50@4.25; Western steers, $3.00@3.60; Texas steers, $2.40@3.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.10; canners, $1.25@2.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.75; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,800; market 5@10c higher; heavy, $2.80@3.00; mixed, $2.80@2.85; light, $2.95@3.10; bulk of sales, $2.85@2.95. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market firm; fair to choice natives, $2.50@3.00; do Westerns, $2.25@2.85; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.60; lambs, $3.00@5.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market strong; native shippers, $3.60@4.40; dressed beef grades, $3.20@4.15; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.60; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50; Texas and Indian steers, $2.40@3.40; cows, $1.30@2.75. Hogs—Receipts—5,000; market 10@15c higher; light, $3.25@3.50; mixed, $3.10@3.35; heavy, $3.10@3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market strong; natives, $2.50@3.00 for muttons, $1.50@2.25 for common stuff.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The State Live Stock Commission reports the following cattle inspection for the last week: Inspected, 143; passed in the yards, 105; held for post mortem examination, 38; passed on post mortem examination, 28; condemned as being unfit for food and ordered tanked, 10. One case of tuberculosis was discovered during the week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 811; no trading; European cables quote American steers at 10@11c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8@9c; exports, 1,465 beeves, 1,244 sheep, and 2,480 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 19; nominally firm. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 107; trading unimportant; feeling very firm. Hogs—Receipts, 808; steady at $3.60@$4.00.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—Grain—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, stocks exhausted; No. 2 red spring, 4s 11d; No. 1 California, 5s 4d; futures opened steady and unchanged, closed steady with August unchanged, and other months ½d higher; business about equally distributed; August, 4s 10d; September, 4s 10½d; October, 4s 10¾d; November, 4s 11d; December, 4s 11½d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 2s 10½d. Futures opened steady and unchanged; closed steady, with near positions unchanged to ½d higher, and distant positions ¼d higher; business heaviest on later positions; August, 2s 10d; September, 2s 9d; October, 2s 9d; November, 2s 9½d; December, 2s 9¾d. Flour—Firm; demand fair, freely supplied; St. Louis, fancy winter, 6s 9d.

Provisions—Bacon firm; demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 30s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 30s; long clear, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 26s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 26s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 28s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 23s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 31s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 24s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 42s 6d. Tallow, fine North American, 16s 9d. Beef, extra India mess, 46s 3d; prime mess, 36s 3d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 45s; medium Western, 38s 9d. Lard steady, prime Western, 19s 6d; refined in pails, 20s 6d. Cheese steady; demand moderate; finest American white, 39s 6d; finest American colored, 41s. Butter, finest U. S., 80s; good, 56s. Turpentine spirits, 19s 3d. Resin, common, 4s 9d. Cotton seed oil, Liverpool refined, 15s 6d. Linseed oil, 17s 6d. Petroleum, refined, 6¼d. Refrigerator beef forequarter, 3¼d; hindquarter, 5⅝d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7 2s 6d. Hops at London (Pacific coast), £1 15s. The receipts of wheat during the last three days were 264,000 centals, including 229,000 American. The receipts of American corn during the last three days were 21,500 centals. Weather is fine.

Cicero Sues Frankland.

The Town of Cicero has begun suit for $25,000 against Town Collector Frankland. The other defendants are Frankland's bondsmen, Melville E. Stone, Charles E. Piper, Michael W. Shannahan, and Carleton H. Gary. The actual amount claimed is about $4,800.

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BETROTHAL OF A PRINCE.

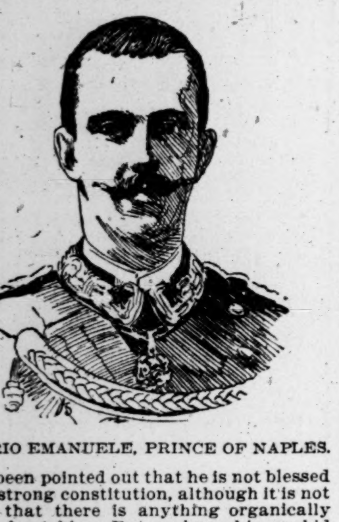
ENGAGEMENT OF THE HEIR TO THE THRONE OF ITALY.

His Bride Will Be the Princess Helene of Montenegro, Who Was at One Time Thought a Possible Bride of the Czar of Russia—She Is Beautiful, Highly Educated, and Wholly Unaccustomed to Luxury—Prince's Numerous Engagements.

Cettinje, Montenegro, Aug. 18.—Vittorio Emanuelle, Prince of Naples, eldest son and heir apparent of the King of Italy, is betrothed to Princess Helene of Montenegro, third daughter of the reigning Prince of Montenegro. The Princess, who was born Jan. 8, 1873, is beautiful, of fine physique, highly educated, and is not accustomed to luxury or even to much comfort. In fact, she hardly knows what it is to have pin money or a wardrobe allowance. She has been brought up in the style of a Highland chieftain's daughter of the last century, and was at one time announced as engaged to King Milan of Servia.

The Prince of Naples, whose matrimonial prospects have been commented upon in the newspapers for years past, and who has at some time or other been reported engaged to nearly every unmarried Princess in Europe, including Princess Maud of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, first met Princess Helene at Venice and was greatly struck with her beauty. As the Princess was held in reserve as a wife for the present Czar, in case the Hessian match hung fire, the Czar naturally is greatly interested in her future, and will in all probability bestow upon Montenegro further marks of his approbation, which may or may not take the form of arms, ammunition, etc., as was the case not long ago.

The Prince of Naples, it is well known, has entertained a strong dislike for marriage.



VITTORIO EMANUELE, PRINCE OF NAPLES.

It has been pointed out that he is not blessed with a strong constitution, although it is not known that there is anything organically wrong about him. But perhaps his morbid sentiments on the subject can best be expressed in words attributed to him when discussing his health. He said:

"I shall never marry."

When pressed for a reason, he replied: "I will not give Italy a hunchback King."

His uncle, Prince Oddone, was a hunchback and otherwise deformed, and this seems to have made a serious impression on the sensitive mind of the young Prince, who otherwise is pronounced to be a most amiable and worthy young man.

The objection of the Prince of Naples to marriage has been so strong that speculation had it that he would resign his succession to the throne in favor of King Humbert's nephew, the Duke of Aosta, who was married last year to Princess Helen of Orleans, daughter of the late Count of Paris, and who has been looked upon in some quarters as the possible future King of Italy.

COOL NIGHTS CUT DOWN RECEIPTS.

Pleasure Riding on Street Car Lines Stops Suddenly and the Conductors Get a Rest.

"This cool weather is all right in one way, but it has knocked a big hole in our receipts," said the cashier of the North Chicago Street railway yesterday. "It has affected every street railway line in Chicago, but ours more than any other, perhaps," he added.

"You see," he explained, "it has stopped pleasure riding almost entirely, and that was a big thing during the hot spell. Thousands of people take street car rides in the summer because they cannot afford to take any other kind. It's a good way to cool off on a sultry night, and nothing in the amusement line can be cheaper.

"For five cents one can ride from the Ferris wheel in North Clark street to Evanston, and that's a good nine miles. Ten cents for the round trip, and it takes about two hours. The line runs through the beautiful suburban towns of Edgewater, Sheridan Park, Buena Park, and Rogers Park, and there are no more attractive spots in Chicago.

"The cars run at a pretty high rate of speed, and there is always a good breeze. There are plenty of open-air resorts along the route where refreshments are served and one can stop, listen to the music an hour, and still get home in good time.

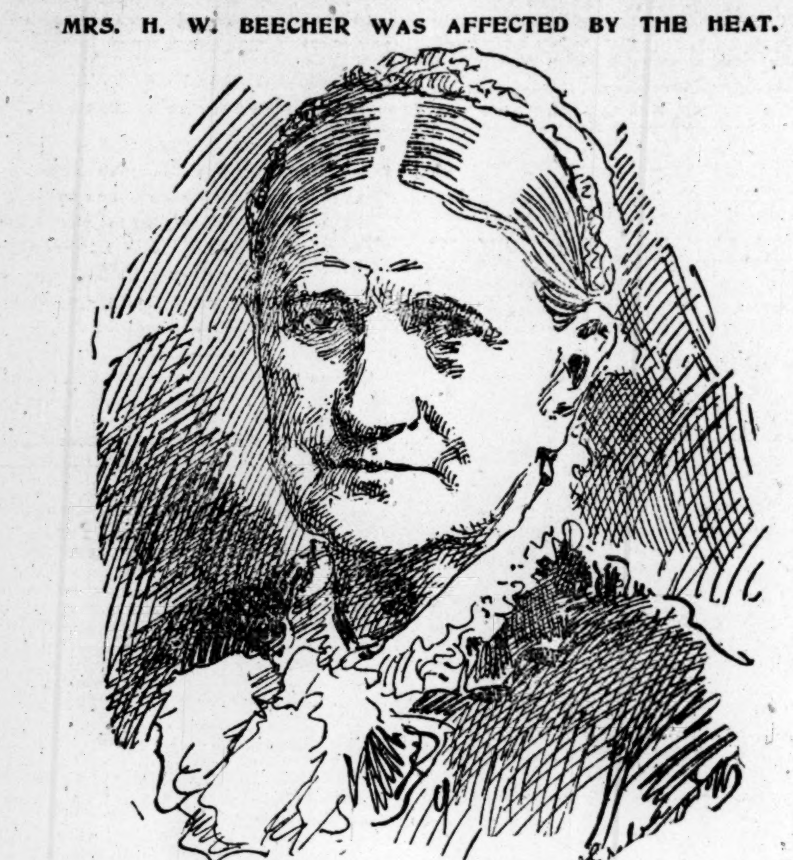
"Whole families go out on these trips and the little folk enjoy them more than anybody else. A few evenings ago I saw a man and his wife and five children get on the car at the limits. They had a basket of peaches, a big bag of cookies, and about half a bushel of peanuts. They were having everything their own way. Counting the cost of the peaches and the peanuts they figured they could ride eighteen miles, have a barrel of fun, get cooled off, and acquire seven first-class colds all for a dollar.

"It is estimated that the receipts from this pleasure riding alone on all the street car lines in Chicago amount to nearly $1,000 per night. That's one reason you never hear a street car manager complain about the hot weather."

Removes Her 'At.

Americans in London are remarking with pride on the fact that when the young Duchess of Marlborough wears a large hat to public entertainments she always removes it in order that those behind her may not be annoyed.

MRS. H. W. BEECHER WAS AFFECTED BY THE HEAT.



She exposed herself to the hot weather last week and as a result she was taken ill and was not in her accustomed place in Plymouth Church Sunday. Her marvelous vitality will restore her to health, so her physician says, and she thinks so too, and sent messages to that effect to friends. Mrs. Beecher will celebrate her 84th birthday on Aug. 26.

SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Farle D. Stevick to Mr. Oliver D. Skinner, both of Bloomington, Ill., will take place today. The ceremony will be performed at the residence of the bride's parents in Naperville, Ill. Both parties are prominent in musical circles throughout the State.

A quiet and pretty wedding took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the summer residence of A. J. Earling, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, on Oconomowoc Lake. The contracting parties were Mr. Adolph Uhrlaub of the Chicago National Bank and Miss Louise Rupp, a niece of Mr. Earling. The Rev. F. C. Jewell of Zion Episcopal Church, Oconomowoc, officiated. The bride's toilet was of white satin. Mr. and Mrs. Uhrlaub departed on an early evening train on an extended bridal tour.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Stillson, No. 4719 Indiana avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Stillson, to Dr. D. C. Phillips of South Bend, Ind.

* * *

A lawn fête for the benefit of the Lake Forest Presbyterian Church was given yesterday at the residence of Mrs. C. B. Farwell at Lake Forest. The afternoon hours were devoted to children's amusements. Tableaux vivants were given in the evening. The attendance was large.

Miss Louise Hoge of Evanston will give a bicycle tea on Thursday.

The Evanston Boat club has announced dancing parties to be given Aug. 20, Sept. 3, and Sept. 14.

* * *

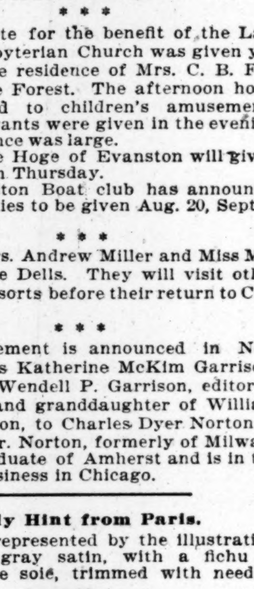
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Miller and Miss Miller are at the Dells. They will visit other Wisconsin resorts before their return to Chicago.

* * *

The engagement is announced in New York of Miss Katherine McKim Garrison, daughter of Wendell P. Garrison, editor of the Nation, and granddaughter of William Lloyd Garrison, to Charles Dyer Norton of this city. Mr. Norton, formerly of Milwaukee, is a graduate of Amherst and is in the insurance business in Chicago.

Daily Hint from Paris.

The dress represented by the illustration is of pearl gray satin, with a fichu of mousseline de soie, trimmed with needlepoint lace. The waistband and neck trimming are of pink satin. Made by Soinard-Lejeune.—New York Herald.



GRAY SATIN DRESS.

Pawnshops in India.

India is a nation of pawnshops, according to Gen. Booth. The people think the cleverest man is he who devises the largest number of ways by which to borrow money. They put in pledge lands, oxen, jewelry, themselves, their children, and their grandchildren, and cases have even been known where a father, to obtain money to defray the expenses of his daughter's wedding, has pledged as collateral the first child to be born of the union.

TABLET TO MARK BRAVERY OF WOMEN

Daughters of the American Revolution Commemorate the Saving of Bryan Station from the Indians.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The Lexington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution finished this afternoon a work which commemorates one of the most heroic deeds known in the annals of the world. It was the dedication of the Bryan Station Spring, five miles east of this city, to the memory of that little band of pioneer mothers who went to this spring more than 100 years ago to get water, and by that act saved the fort from destruction by the savage foe that then surrounded it.

The forty brave men who occupied the station on that eventful morning discovered the Indians in large numbers securely hidden, as they thought, in a canebrake near the spring. A small force of Indians was sent to attack the stockade on the side opposite the spring, the intention being to lure the pioneers into coming out and trying to capture them. But Elijah Craig, who was in command, divined the purpose of the savages, and to throw them off their guard he sent the women to the spring for water. The women went down the hill singing and laughing as if the did not think there was an Indian within miles of them. They got their water and returned to the fort, the Indians preferring to remain quiet in the canebrake and capture the women when the fort fell to firing on them while they were getting the water.

Craig's scheme worked perfectly, and on account of the delay reinforcements were enabled to reach the station and prevent what would otherwise have been a bloody massacre.

The most interesting feature of the dedicatory ceremonies was the unveiling of the tablet by Miss Mary Bryan, great-granddaughter of William Bryan, the founder of the station. She is a cousin of W. J. Bryan, the candidate for President on the Democratic ticket. The tablet is appropriately inscribed to the honor of the heroic women who by their self-sacrifice saved Bryan's Station.

SHE PLEADS VAINLY FOR A DIVORCE.

Rosa Saxe Weeps at the Jail Because Julius Pollock Will Not Grant Her Freedom Under Hebrew Laws.

Rosa Linker Saxe of Buffalo, N. Y., called at the jail yesterday to see Julius Pollock, alias Jacob Saxe, and pleaded with him to grant her a divorce under the Hebrew law.

The man denied the woman's statement that he was her husband. The prisoner admitted yesterday that his real name was Jacob Saxe. Rosa Linker said she was married to him under the name of Saxe, but she did not know at the time that he already had a wife. The first wife, who caused his arrest last Saturday, lives in Ottawa, Canada. The second wife cannot be convinced that her marriage to Saxe was illegal because of the fact that he was already married. She wept bitterly, and declared that unless Saxe gave her a divorce in accordance with the Hebrew custom she would be disgraced forever in the eyes of her people.

Saxe said yesterday he was compelled to marry his first wife, who was a Miss Feinberg, in order to escape service in the Russian army. He was drafted to serve in the army, he said, and Raphael Feinberg paid for his release upon condition that he marry the latter's daughter, which he did.

Jail officials place little faith in the story of Saxe. He professes to be much in love with Rosa Linker, with whom he has lived for some time.

You May Clean Your Own Jewels.

If you happen to possess jewels enough to make a safe a necessity, you probably have money enough to have them cleaned by "professionals." But if your diamond engagement ring or the pearl brooch which was your mother's is your only gemmed treasure, it may behoove you to know how to clean precious stones yourself. Diamonds should be carefully washed in soapsuds and shaken in a bag filled with bran. Cut stones should never be rubbed dry, but rinsed and dried in sawdust. So should gold ornaments, except that they may be rubbed with chamois. Amber should be rubbed with moistened pulverized chalk and polished with a flannel wet with olive oil. Ivory will recover its whiteness if brushed with bicarbonate of soda and hot water. Opals, if tarnished on the surface, may be made brilliant again by cleaning with peroxide of zinc and rubbing with moistened powdered chalk.

MEN AND LABOR BARRED

GRACE COTTAGE AT LAKE BLUFF NOW A WOMAN'S RESORT.

It Is Dedicated Strictly to Pleasure and Recreation—A Welcome Retreat for Workers Who Wish to Get Away from the Worries of "Shop"—History of the Structure, Which Has Been Purchased by a Syndicate.

Grace cottage at Lake Bluff is just entering the second stage of its existence. It has become the property of a syndicate of business women, who purpose to use it as a place of recreation for themselves and invited friends.

Fifteen years ago the cottage arose among the trees of the beautiful resort—a bond of unity between six families of Grace Episcopal Church. These were James B. Hobbs, Judge O. H. Horton, William H. Bush, S. S. Calkins, A. R. Scranton, and Dr. A. J. Judkins.

Under the coöperative plan these six households flourished for more than ten years almost as one family. Every summer as soon as the frost was out of the ground and the leaves began to show themselves on the trees the families departed bag and baggage, servants and the rest, for Lake Bluff. Nor did they return until driven in by the rigorous fall winds from across the lake.

But time, which touches with relentless finger the most sacred relations, brought changes. The families became scattered and this year the property was offered for sale.

It was purchased by a coterie of women for the modest sum of $4,000. The house alone originally cost more than this sum. At the head of the present enterprise is Mrs. J. W. Thomas, who owns the Alpha club, and has been instrumental in starting one or two other down-town clubs for girls. The amount subscribed was divided into shares of $100 each. Mrs. Thomas owns two shares and is President of the stock company. Among others interested are Miss Clara Goodall, Dr. Alice B. Stockham, Miss Caroline Huling, Miss Emma Willard, and Mr. Charles Brattstrom.

Each stockholder is entitled to twenty coupons. These they may dispose of to any person they choose. And the coupon entitles the holder to a week's lodging, exclusive of meals, at the cottage. Thirty shares have been disposed of, and when the other ten are sold the company will be incorporated.

The average cost per capita a week is $4.25. Rates by the day or for those who desire to stay over Sunday out at Lake Bluff are based on the same ratio.

About fifty women and children availed themselves of the delights of the cottage last Sunday. The majority of these were girls and women, either taking their two weeks' vacation or else out for a good time over Sunday. The day was perfect for boating and bathing. The big breakers tumbled in on the sandy beach as on the seashore.

Groups of girls came trooping down to the shore, some of them already in their bathing suits with blankets over their shoulders. Others disappeared in the bath-houses, soon to emerge clad in any sort of rig they could get to stay on. The bathing suits at Lake Bluff—the ones for hire, at least—are not a thing of artistic beauty. A few girls went in in their bloomers. The majority, however, wore skirts.

Those who did not care for the sport of jumping breakers sat about under the trees reading books or writing letters.

PROGRAMS FOR THE PARK CONCERTS.

Selections That Will Be Rendered at Lincoln Park Tonight and at Washington Park Tomorrow Night.

The following is the program to be given this evening at Lincoln Park by the Hand Orchestra:

March—"El Capitan"	Sousa
Overture—"Fekenmuhle"	Reisiger
Waltz—"The School Girls"	Vollstedt
Potpourri of popular melodies	Sallman
Sceneries of a Journey	Resch
Overture—"Rienzi"	Wagner
Fantasie—"Albion"	Godfrey
Reminiscences of "Tannhäuser"	Harms
Selection—"Martha"	Flotow
Pickaninny Shuffle	Suckett
"My Angeline"	Johnson

The following is the program of the concert to be given on Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock by the Hand Orchestra at Washington Park:

March—"The Thunderer"	Sousa
Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
Waltz—"The Schoolgirls"	Vollstedt
Fantasie—"Huguenot"	Meyerbeer
Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2	Liszt
Fantasie—"Scotch Airs"	Godfrey
Scenery of a Journey	Schreiner
Waltz—"Annen" from "Nanon"	Genie
Grand selection—"Rigoletto"	Verdi
Pickaninny Shuffle	Suckett
"My Angeline"	Johnson

A concert will be given next Saturday also at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the westerly part of Washington Park, opposite Fifty-third street.

The American band and orchestra will give a military concert at Douglas Park this evening under the direction of Joseph J. Novak. The program is as follows:

March, "The Century"	Friedman
Overture, "Mirella"	Meyrelles
Waltz, "El Turia (Espagnola)"	Thiele
"Albion"	Baetens
Grand Fantasie on Scotch, Irish, and English Airs.	
Indian War Dance	Bellstedt Jr.
Fackeltanz in B flat	Meyerbeer
"A Dance of the Bobolinks"	Penn
"Hot Tomale Alley" (introducing every night in Center Park)	De Witt
"All the Rage"	Beyer
"The Darkies' Patrol"	Lansing
"Yale Two-Step"	Van Baar
"America"	

Bogus Cat Scares Away Mice.

Those who now tolerate mice or rats in or about the house, says the Popular Science News, certainly must be blind to the fact that a luminous cat, which costs very little to secure and nothing to keep, has been invented, and can be placed in any dark corner or nook, and effectually scares away all such pests. This cat is struck or stamped from sheet metal or other like material, so as to represent in appearance the exact counterpart of its animated feline sister. It is painted over with a luminous paint, so that it shines in the dark like a cat of flame. After being used for a week the place is forever free of either mice or rats.

Experiments with X Rays.

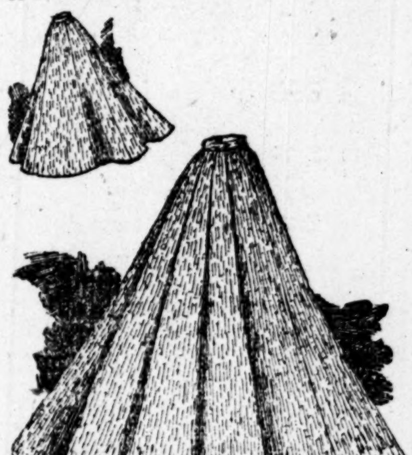
That Roentgen rays burn the skin like sunlight is the latest information from Berlin about the phenomenon. Profs. Grumbach and Du Bois Reymond have succeeded in rendering visible some of the softer parts of the body, like the larynx and the diaphragm, by means of improved tubes.

PATTERN OF NINE-GORED SKIRTS.

Susceptible of Making in Various Clothes and Suitable for Evening Dresses and Plain Combinations.

The skirt shown here has nine gores. One front breadth, two gores on either side, and three for the back. It is suitable for separate skirts, as well as to wear with a waist or basque to match. A rough brown cloth, with a multi-colored coat waist of velvet, makes a handsome calling gown. Plain tan cloth skirt with green velvet jacket is another combination.

A red and black crépon, with round waist of red silk, over which is a plastron of the crépon, with sleeves of the crépon, is suitable for calling and general wear.



NO. 7,884—LADY'S NINE-GORED SKIRT.

For a tailor-made dress the skirt may be trimmed with braiding at the foot of each seam, extending up to the knee in a pointed design. A heavily braided coat is usually worn.

The model is also suitable for skirts of evening dresses.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for 22 to 32 waist measure. A medium size requires five yards of 42-inch goods.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

No. 7,884. Size..............................

Name..............................

Address..............................

Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of pattern.

CROWD SHOUTS "SOCK IT TO 'EM, MARY"

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease and Her Speech at Cooper Union—Notable for Manner Rather than Matter.

New York, Aug. 14.—[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease, with the perspiration running in streams down her cheeks, held 2,000 persons in Cooper Union two hours and talked silver. The meeting had been called by the Workingmen's Bryan and Silver Central League. Every point she made was applauded. When she wished to give particular force to a sentence she straightened her back until she leaned backward and then, with a sudden inflation of her chest, her voice would ring through the hall like a clarion. She had none of the coquetries of a woman. Mrs. Lease on the platform is masculine, and she exhibits a strength in her endurance which is not the possession of many of her sex.

The matter of her speech was not as notable as the manner of it. Among other things she said were these, which aroused the most notable instance of enthusiasm.

"Increased production without increased consumption is valueless. We are confronted by the menace of unemployed labor—a condition which makes it possible for one or two men to become landlords of these proud cities, while God's poor are packed, seared and starving, in the slums."

"Here is a condition which enables a mouse-trap peddler to pay $2,000,000 for an impoverished French Count, and then spend $50,000 for a breakfast after the sale, while 20,000 American citizens go to work without any breakfast at all."

Here the crowd cried: "Go it, Mary! Sock it to 'em, Mary!"

CYCLING IN HER SLEEP.

FAIR SOMNAMBULIST STARTLES THE EARLY MORNING BICYCLISTS.

Rolls Along Robed in White with Dark Tresses Hanging Down Her Back and Followed by Fifty Wheelmen Until Her Wheel Strikes a Stone and She Falls—Sympathizing Women Cyclists Share Petticoats with Her and Take Her Home.

New York, Aug. 18.—Cropsey avenue, Bath Beach, was dotted with the lights of bicycle lamps at 2 o'clock Monday morning, when from toward Bensonhurst appeared a form in white, gliding gracefully along on a wheel. Directly behind the specter followed half a hundred riders.

The rider was a handsome young woman not more than 19 years old, with a face that was a picture. For a background, luxuriant brown, wavy hair reached down her back to the waist. The mysterious pedaler was attired in a single garment of white. She evidently knew the road by heart, for—and the truth was quickly whispered—the fair creature was asleep.

At Twenty-first avenue the sleeping rider turned around and started back. At Twenty-seventh avenue her wheel struck a stone and she was thrown to the ground. The shock awoke her. For a moment she gazed about her in a dazed manner. In a moment she realized her position and began to sob. Two of the women riders shared their petticoats with her and the men were told to go back to Bath Beach.

The sleep-rider and her two new-found friends rode on to Bensonhurst, where she became hysterical, and Dr. De Muno of Twenty-second avenue, Bensonhurst, was called. He admitted yesterday that he was attending the somnambulist, but declined to give her name.

PREFERS STEPFATHER TO MOTHER.

Mrs. Alice Pratt's Attempt to Secure Custody of Her Daughter, Leleith Hyatt, by Habeas Corpus Fails.

The habeas corpus case of Leleith Hyatt, in which the mother of the girl, Mrs. Alice Pratt, made an attempt to secure her custody in opposition to her husband, Miss Hyatt's stepfather, was before Judge Goggin yesterday and the petition of the mother was dismissed.

All the parties in the case were in court, including Howard Stedman, the young man who has been paying her attention and on whose account the girl is said to have left home. Leleith, the first witness, told the court she did not desire to remain with her mother any longer, as the latter mistreated her and had at one time threatened to drown her in a tub. Mrs. Pratt, she said, had also made an effort to place her on the stage against her will. The witness told the court it was her desire to stay with her father.

Young Stedman went on the stand and explained that he had nothing whatever to do with the girl's departure from her mother's home.

Mrs. Pratt denied that she had ill-treated her daughter in any manner and said that the only trouble with her was on account of the attention of Howard Stedman. Mrs. Pratt said that she objected to the young man calling at the house, and that in consequence her daughter staid from home at night. William H. Pratt, the stepfather of the girl, then said that he would support Leleith. Judge Goggin said that while he would like to place the girl in the custody of the mother his order would be of no avail, as, if she did not want to stay with Mrs. Pratt, she would quickly leave home, as she was old enough to do so if she so desired. The court, because of this, dismissed the petition of the mother and the girl left the court-room in company with her stepfather.

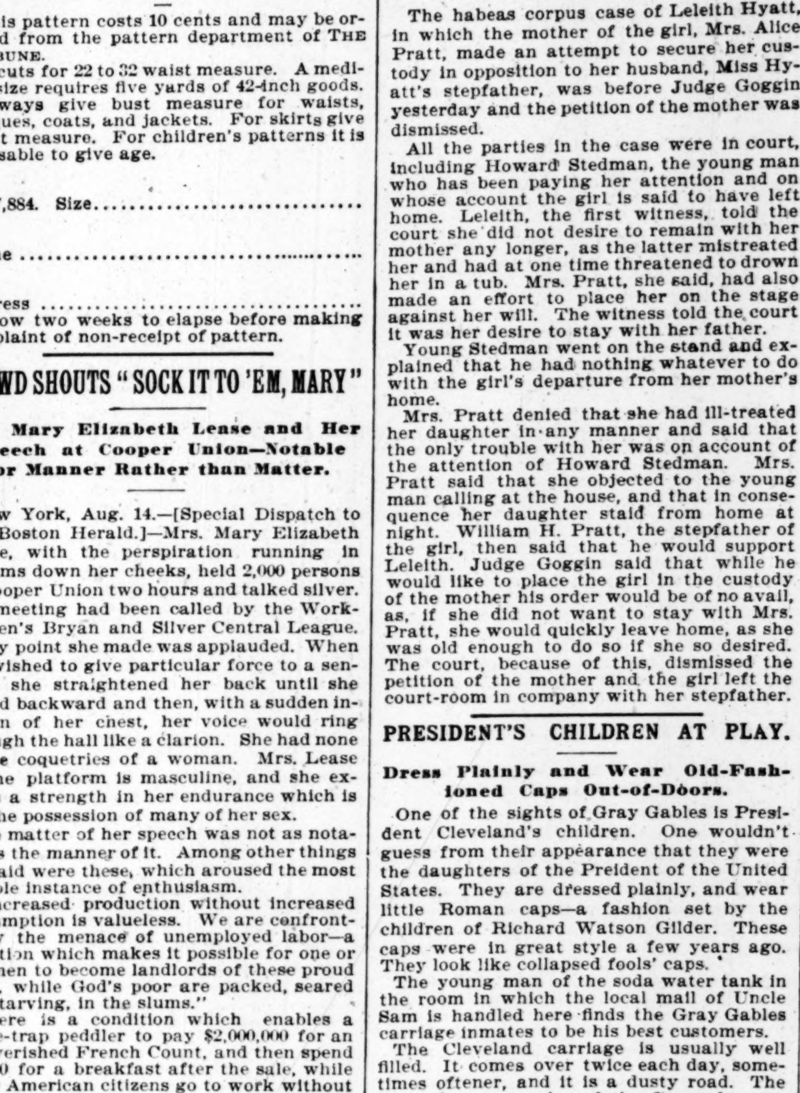
PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN AT PLAY.

Dress Plainly and Wear Old-Fashioned Caps Out-of-Doors.

One of the sights of Gray Gables is President Cleveland's children. One wouldn't guess from their appearance that they were the daughters of the President of the United States. They are dressed plainly, and wear little Roman caps—a fashion set by the children of Richard Watson Gilder. These caps were in great style a few years ago. They look like collapsed fools' caps.

The young man of the soda water tank in the room in which the local mail of Uncle Sam is handled here finds the Gray Gables carriage inmates to be his best customers.

The Cleveland carriage is usually well filled. It comes over twice each day, sometimes oftener, and it is a dusty road. The little throats parch and the flavored water relieves. They drink a deal, and that often.—New York Press.



MARK HANNA'S MOTHER.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Painted Door.

BY NORA HOPPER.

TIRED of telling fortunes with cards, Mrs. Warwick threw the pack petulantly on the small table fixed to her invalid couch, and looked round the drawing-room in quest of amusement. Failing here, she turned to her guests, a small but sufficiently distinguished party: Mme. Larose, the famous authoress of two books that were well nigh infamous; Mark Inchiquin, the African traveler; Letty, Mrs. Warwick's widowed daughter-in-law; and Car, her granddaughter, perhaps the most attractive of the four handsome women in the room. Mrs. Warwick Jr., it must be confessed, was a pretty fool, and looked it. Mrs. Warwick Sr., in spite of her age and crippled condition, was still a wit and a beauty, while Mme. Larose was lovely in spite of herself, with a loveliness that overcame the disadvantages of closely-cropped hair and gowns of esthetic hideousness of tint and make. Car—formally Caroline Augusta Warwick—was without her grandmother's soft coloring and delicate features, but her brown eyes were sweet to look on, and her mouth was small enough for beauty and not too small for character, while the shape and full rich red of the lips would have satisfied the most carping of critics.

"Amuse me, somebody," her grandmother said, fretfully. "No, Rose, I'm tired of scandal—and scandal's tired of me. Don't be a fool, Letty——" as the younger Mrs. Warwick timidly proposed a little music. "A little music's worse than none; besides, there isn't a voice worth listening to in the room. Can't your genius suggest some way of amusing a sick and cross old woman, Mark?" Mr. Inchiquin shrugged his shoulders and shook his head.

"My genius was never more than an envelope, Mrs. Warwick, and it's wearing through now."

"I'm glad you have the grace to acknowledge it, Mark. All genius is an envelope—only some are made of stout vellum," Mme. Larose remarked pithily and ungrammatically. Mrs. Warwick broke into laughter—rather strained laughter, this time.

"Mark's envelope is only ordinary cream wove," she said, a little breathlessly. "Letty, Letty, leave my pillows alone and take those hateful salts away—do you think I'm hysterical, child?" Mrs. Warwick was laughing still, but there was a deep furrow of pain between her delicate brows, and her pretty lips were pale. "I am thinking of something new worth doing; only wait a minute——"

"May I lift you a little, Mrs. Warwick?" Her secretary had left his seat in the window now, and stood beside her, arranging her cushions more comfortably. "Yes? Is that better?" as he lifted her gently into an easier position. Mrs. Warwick had been girding at him all day long—as she was apt to do with those she liked best—and consideration for others was not one of her salient characteristics, but tonight she was quick to see the grave weariness in the face bent over her, and she said in a softened voice:

"Thank you—that's comfortable indeed; and now you need not wait on a cross old woman any more. Go and play chess with Mrs. John"—this was Letty—"No—I shall want her, but you can teach Car, she's a shocking player."

"Yes, I am," Car said, laughing as she bent over the chess board. "Granny has all the wits of the family, Mr. Voysey. I dare say you've found that out already."

"Of course he has," Mrs. Warwick said, drily. "Now, Letty, put those untidy silks away and come and wait on me."

"Yes, mamma." The rest of Mrs. Warwick's instructions were delivered almost inaudibly, and in another minute her daughter-in-law left the room to carry them out, while the old lady settled herself among her cushions and looked around with brightening eyes.

"This is a new game, Rose, and it is to be played in the dark. Yes"—as Mme. Larose threw her a dismayed glance—"in the dark, you little coward. You have got, one after another, to go into that room beyond and bring me whatever you can lay your hands on in the dark."

"Do I know the room?" Mme. Larose asked, divided between amusement and dismay.

"No, my dear Rose, you don't. It hasn't been used for many years; still it has been kept dusted, so you need have no fears for your gown. Car, Mr. Voysey, you have got to join, so you can leave the chessboard for a little. How long is it since you played games, Mr. Voysey? You look as if you had never been a child."

"Really, Mrs. Warwick, I think I never was one," the secretary answered, pleasantly, as Car and he came forward to the group near the fire. "It may be the fault of my memory, perhaps."

"Perhaps. Well, Letty, is all ready?"

"Yes, mamma; everything. Who is to begin?"

"I will be pioneer——" Mark Inchiquin was beginning when Mme. Larose cut him short.

"No, no, let me be first. I suppose there is nobody behind the door in that dark room? That is all I want to know."

"There is nobody there," Mrs. Warwick answered quietly. "Did you think that I was sending you into a haunted room, Rose, my dear? No, you'll find nobody worse than yourself behind the painted door."

"It sounds like the door of Barbe-Bleue's chamber," Mme. Larose said, shrugging her shoulders. "However, chance always was my patron saint—Mark, you may hold my fan." She went forward smiling, and then stopped short with her hand on the painted panels of the door. "Adèle, are you sure——?" As she turned to put the question Mark Inchiquin passed her, threw open the door, and vanished into the dark room beyond. In another minute he was in their midst again, laughing a little, with a key in his lifted hand.

"Expound the oracle, Mrs. Warwick. What door will this unlock? Or must we read our riddles ourselves?"

"That is the key to our chapel door," Mrs. Warwick said quietly. "Expound the oracle yourself, my dear Mark: I am too old to do more than ask questions. It is only the young people who know why Jupiter wears more belts than one, and how often the stars sing together, eh, Car, my child? When you have done with that key, Mark, you may bring it to me." Mark Inchiquin, a free thinker and iconoclast, colored deeply and laid the key down on Mrs. Warwick's table. Mme. Larose broke into an affected little laugh, swung the painted door open, and passed into the darkness in her turn. She came out again almost immediately, with a Christmas rose in her hand and a curious play of laughter, mingled with some deeper feeling, in her pretty, painted face. "But I—what have I to do with St. Agnes, and St. Agnes' flower, Adèle?" she demanded hurriedly, as she came back to her seat beside Mrs. Warwick's couch. "This is a topsy-turvey game of yours, ma foi! or are you pointing a moral at Mark—and me?"

Old Adèle Warwick's keen dark eyes softened suddenly again, but she did not speak, and her eyes went quickly to Maurice Voysey's face, as if she wished him to answer for her. He did so, promptly and gently, while he was crossing the room toward the painted door. "Madame has changed patron saints," he said, "that is all it means." Then he opened the door and passed in. There was a longer delay this time: so long that after a swift glance at Mrs. Warwick's anxious face Mark Inchiquin rose and went after the young man, closing the painted door after him. There was an exclamation within the dark room, answered swiftly by Car, and then another silence, broken by Letty Warwick. "He must be ill, mamma—I will go and see."

"No, Letty. I forbid you," her mother-in-law cried, catching her by the hand. "Not you—not you. Car will come and tell us what is the matter directly." But Car did not come; she had gone swiftly and quietly out by another door to send a hasty summons off for the nearest doctor, while Mark Inchiquin was lifting and laying gently down on the nearest sofa the stark figure he had almost stumbled over when he opened the painted door ten minutes earlier. Before Car's return the door opened once more, and Letty Warwick came in, with a white and anxious face.

"Is Mr. Voysey ill? Mamma is getting so horribly anxious, Mr. Inchiquin. Why has he fainted?"

"Yes," Inchiquin said curtly. "Miss Warwick has sent off for a doctor; and won't you go back to Mrs. Warwick now? Everything has been done that we can think of, and——" he put his arm hurriedly around Letty's swaying figure, and checked the cry on her lips into a mere whisper.

"My God, it's John—it's my husband!"

"No, no," Inchiquin said hurriedly. "O, why did you come, Mrs. Warwick? Nobody else would have noticed the likeness—it was never apparent in life."

"In life? Is he dead then? O, poor boy." Letty breathed, her eyes still intent on the white upturned face that was so horribly like her husband's as she remembered stooping to kiss it in his coffin. "Car doesn't know," she went on, drearily. "Cover his face before she comes back and hates her father. Girls judge so hardly, Mark."

"Yes, Letty; yes, my poor child, I promise you Car shall never know," Mark said, pitifully, holding the trembling woman closer to him, and pleading his own cause even more powerfully by what he left unsaid. "I wish I could have saved you this, my dear; I wished you could have believed in John to the end."

"I wish so, too," Letty said, looking up at her old lover with tear-brimming eyes. "O, I am very wicked, Mark, I know. I ought to be sorry for that poor boy lying there—and I am. Only Car is my own child, and John was proud of her when she was baby. Don't think me cruel"—with a shiver—"only I can't look at him again—John's son." She stopped and put her hand again into Mark Inchiquin's eager clasp. "Mamma's play turned out dreadful earnest for two of us," she said, with a sob. "You and Rose Larose were lucky—you found only a flower and a key; but that poor boy there and I found sadder things, and lost other things in finding those; I lost my last kind memory of John——"

"Hush, Letty! Hush! You are more forgiving than you think; and that poor lad has gained more than he has lost, perhaps, if he knew——"

"O! he knew it—and so did mamma," cried Letty. "She will be glad—she hated me for marrying John, and now she will be glad to think that my last bit of love for him has gone—he will be all hers now. But Car must never, never know."

"She never shall, if I can help it," Mark promised; and he kept his word.

After one or two stormy interviews with old Mrs. Warwick, who would have been glad to see even Car turn coldly from the memory of her father. "You need not be jealous any longer," he said plainly to her; "Letty has put him out of her heart at last, and even Car won't remember him as you do. How should she?"

"How indeed? I knew all his weaknesses and all his sins, Mark—even this one; and I loved him the better for them," Mrs. Warwick cried fiercely. "I never loved John half so well as I do now, when even you haven't a good word for him. Still, he and his son did you a good turn, Mark—it was through them, wasn't it," wistfully, "that Letty came to you behind the Painted Door?"—Black and White.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1896:

Hutchinson-st., 241 w of N. 48th-av., n f, 25x125, Aug. 10 [E. T. McConnell to W. Lasare]	3,300
Luebeck-st., 236 w of Hoyne-av., s f, 24x100, Aug. 17 [M. in C. to H. S. Park]	1,100
Paulina-st., 78 n of 88th, e f, 37½x125, June 15 [Security L. and B. Ass'n to J. Theis et al.]	1,350
May-st., 131 n of 75th, w f, 25x124½, Aug. 15 [I. M. Cobe to J. Craig]	2,000
State-st., 74 n of 67th, e f, 25x184½, Aug. 13 [W. T. Farwell to J. L. Emblem]	11,000
Evans-av., 150 s of 74th-st., w f, 50x124, July 23 [E. W. Bostrom to C. Renstrom]	2,575
Whipple-st., 150 s of School, e f, 50x125 7-10, Aug. 6 [M. J. Grenning to A. Loettker]	2,000
Argyle-st., 25 w of N. 49th-av., n f, 325x124, und. ½ int. and o. p., Aug. 15 [A. N. Hield to E. J. Owen]	3,000
N. 42d-av., 100 n of Bryon-st., w f, 50x173½, Aug. 15 [same to H. Owen]	6,000
72d-pl., 298 w of Madison-av., n f, 50x125, July 8 [H. Ford to H. R. Ford]	8,000
72d-pl., 250 e of Madison-av., s f, 25x125, Oct. 2, 1895 [same to same]	1,350
72d-pl., 275 e of Madison-av., s f, 25x125, April 2, 1895 [same to S. A. Dickerman]	1,250
Carpenter-st., 47 s of 58th, w f, 25x124 7-10, June 26 [J. H. Larson to E. A. Mills]	2,300
State-st., 248 n of 53d, e f, 25x100, Aug. 1 [L. Scala to M. Harris]	6,000
Congress-st., 275 e of Albany-av., s f, 25x150, Aug. 15 [J. H. Griffiths to A. Menard]	2,700
Belden-av., 157 e of Lincoln, n f, 45 to alley, Aug. 1 [N. Anderson to A. Rosenlof]	16,500
Sheridan drive, 196 s of Wilson-av., e f, 50x150, July 10 [W. Deering to M. C. Ure]	4,500
Sheffield-av., 269 s of Webster-av., w f, 25x126 2-10, Aug. 10 [R. McCormick to M. McCormick]	5,000
Gromwell-st., 50 s of Rhine-st., e f, 25x115, Aug. 1 [L. Scala to M. Harris]	5,500
Milwaukee-av., 75 n w of Woodard-st., s w f, 25x125, July 13 [F. J. Koch to F. Engelhard]	1,225
Campbell-av., 175 n of Mariana, w f, 25x125 and other property, April 23 [Estate of G. Oswald to M. Oswald]	1,100
Indiana-av., 122 n of 100th-st., e f, 50x125, m. or l., Aug. 14 [L. Bass to J. A. Crimmins]	1,000
South Chicago-av., s w cor Greenwood, n e f, 349x125; also 125x130x125 adjoining on Greenwood-av., s w cor South Chicago-av., Aug. 14 [J. L. Osborne to Mutual Gas Co.]	26,750
Kimbark-av., 287 n of 66th-st., w f, 50x165, Aug. 10 [E. Winters to M. H. Thompson]	25,000
Indiana-av., 168 e of Oakley-av., n f, 24x105, July 31 [E. Slater to J. M. Epson]	1,600
Augusta-st., 29 w of N. 43d-av., s f, 50x125, Aug. 11 [C. B. Brackett to Mrs. F. E. Bennett]	1,200
Rice-st., 116 e of Leavitt, n f, 24x123, Aug. 18 [J. Kefgen to A. J. K. Sorenson]	2,500
Bryn Mawr-av., 196 e of Commercial-st., s f, 50x108½, June 19 [P. Dalelden to N. Steffen]	1,400

PERSONAL.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY OF REfinement, as companion to lady or managing housekeeper on salary; best of references. Address P 773, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS AN attendant to an invalided lady. MRS. H., 1776 Washington-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A CLOAK MODEL; experienced; 36 bust. Address O 976, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE; REFerences. 474 Fullerton-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, BOOKKEEPer and assistant office manager for soap manufacturer; small salary to begin; $150 cash required. Address P 798, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, salary expected. Address P 785, Tribune.

DRUG CLERK—RELIEF WORK, MONDAY; German-American; North Side. Address O D 451, Tribune office.

MAN—BRIGHT, YOUNG MAN, GOOD PENman rapid and accurate at figures, in large office; give full particulars as to age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address P 763, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG MAN, AS GENERAL OFFICE assistant; must understand stenography and typewriting; answer in own handwriting. Address P 796, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—GERMAN SPEAKING, BEtween 18 and 20 years of age, to work himself up; also clerk and office assistant; have to start for small wages at first and must have first-class references and able to give security if required. Address P 797, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—BY PROMINENT HOUSE, A live, practical, and successful pharmaceutical salesman to look after well established Western trade. One who can handle both retail and jobbing trade. A permanent position open for the right man. Apply with references, stating age and experience. Address O 975, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO TRAVEL ROUTE IN ILLInois, Iowa, and Wisconsin for old, established wholesale grocery house; state what experience had in the grocery business and reference. Address P 772, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—SPECIALTY, EXPERIENCED, TO devote exclusive attention to our line; high commission; exclusive territory; no novice need apply.
A. E. ZIEHME & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—WHO CAN HANDLE OUR CITY trade; position permanent to a good man; must come well recommended. Call after 1:30 p. m. C. B. MOORE, 607 Masonic Temple.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING—TO SELL THE trade 20th century oil can; commission. Lewis Mfg. company, 708 Omaha Building.

SALESMAN — GOOD, TO GO OVER STATES with advertised bonanza; liberal capital required for start. Room 1631 Masonic Temple.

SALESMAN—TO DRUG TRADE; SIDE LINE or excl. J. W. KNIGHT, 217 State, Racine, Wis.

SALESMEN—FOR X RAYS, ILLUSION MAchines, the greatest slot machine out. Call or write GEO. N. MILLS & CO., 265 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—FOR OUR BRYAN AND M'KINley cigars; $30 weekly and expenses; experience unnecessary. FOLK, RITCHIE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN—TO CALL ON RETAIL AND wholesale bicycle dealers on commission basis. Quick selling article. Apply at once. Cleveland Sample Case Co., Cleveland, O.

SALESMEN—TO SELL BOOKS, NEW SCHEME. See and be convinced; a sure winner. CRAFTON, 1202 Security Bldg.

SALESMEN—6 GOOD CUSTOM SHIRT SALESmen. 105 North State-st., 9 and 10 or 5 and 6. JOHNSON.

SOLICITOR—EXPERIENCED; ALSO GENERal agents; on salary. 503 Fort Dearborn Bldg.

Trades.

CUSTOM CUTTERS—IF YOU WANT TO MAKE your life a success start now. Learn 1896 system at Cleveland Cutting School and be ready for fall trade.

PAPERHANGER AND HELPER—COLUMBIA Livery, 363 North State-st.

WATCHMAKER—IN A LARGE WHOLESALE house; must have complete set of tools, including lathe; prefer one who understands engraving; only those having experience and can furnish A1 references need apply; state age and salary expected. Address O 967, Tribune office.

WATCH REPAIRER AND ENGRAVER—WHO speaks German and French; must have first-class references. E. J. BORN & CO., Ashland, Wis.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—AND GENERAL WORK ABOUT suburban place; write fully; references required. Address P 562, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

BOY—18, TO WORK IN STORE; $5. 269 Dearborn, R. 204.

MEN AND BOYS—TO LEARN BARBER trade; only 8 weeks required; outfit of tools given students; day or night class. Chicago Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st. Write or call for catalogue.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; $10. 1518 Masonic Temple.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA. WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

BOXMAKER—MAN USED TO MENDING OLD boxes in wholesale house; must have experience and A1 references. Address P 952, Tribune office.

COLLECTORS — FOR INDUSTRIAL INSURance, 3 steady men. Call 553 West 63d-st., corner Wright-st., Room 1.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES—YOUNG AND middle-aged; salary $50. Call or address 5713 Union-av.

MAN—GOOD POSITION FOR STEADY, INDUStrious young man to represent soap manufacturer out of city; salary small to start; must have $200 cash. Address P 799, Tribune office.

MAN—WITH ABILITY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF a department store in Michigan. Address P 780, Tribune office.

MAN OF MEANS FOR SALARY POSITION IN corporation. Address P 790, Tribune office.

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTORS—EVERYWHERE; both sexes; $6 per 1,000; position permanent; inclose addressed envelope. Great Eastern Impt. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEWARD—FIRST-CLASS STEWARD; STATE experience, reference, and salary expected. Address O 990, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADY — GOOD SALESLADY. CALL after 9 a. m. R. 501, 145 La Salle-st.

YOUNG LADY—FOR BOOKKEEPING AND collecting; state past experience in writing to STRUVE, 501 Racine-av.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—AN EXPERIENCED girl; or cooking only; highest wages. Lock Box 24, Geneva, Ill.

COOK — AND LAUNDRESS — COMPETENT; wages, $5. 3949 Ellis-av.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AND 2D WORK; $5 week. Call 448 La Salle-av., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

GIRL—COMPETENT, AS COOK, TO GO TO Highland Park. Apply at Room 207, Western Banknote Building, Michigan-av. and Madison-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of two; references required. 3249 Wabash-av., 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; also girl as nurse; good wages if thoroughly competent. Apply 6033 Oglesby-av.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT YOUNG GERMAN, FOR general work; permanent home to right party. Call at 5155 Cornell-av., Flat H.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 3549 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL. 3222 Calumet-av.

Housekeepers.

LADY—MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS HOUSEkeeper; capable of taking care of two small children; good home for right party. Best of references required. Addres O 991, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

CALIGRAPH OPERATOR—GOOD; LAW OFfice; $5. 1601 Unity Building.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, ACCUStomed to office work and accurate; $30 month; answer in writing stating where last employed. Address P 788, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—VERY RAPID WITH NOTES and on Remington machine; mention former employers, age, salary expected; prefer lady living on South Side. Address P 791, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—GENTLEMAN STENOGRApher wants to exchange dictation evenings with lady stenographer; South Side. Y Y 63, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO YOUNG LADIES; $8 to $10. 1518 Masonic Temple.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; $10. Mercantile, 269 Dearborn.

NURSE—COMPETENT TO CARE FOR BOTtle baby, at once; also Swedish domestics; references. MISS J. SQUIER, 186 53d-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT acquainted with reception work; $65 per month. Mercantile Reference and Bond Association, 269 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER—RAPID, REM. OPERATOR, S. Side; salary $15. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

YOUNG LADIES—TO LEARN THE BARBER trade; only 8 weeks required; situation and tools given graduates; lady hairdressing and manicuring also taught; day or night class. Chicago Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st. Catalogue mailed free.

Miscellaneous.

LADY AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE magic darner; can make from $3 to $5 a day. Call at main office 1563 Monadnock Bldg., Jackson and Dearborn-sts.

MAN—OF GOOD HABITS; MIDDLE-AGED OR elderly preferred; must come recommended and willing to work to please employer; $18 per week.
F. M. STUART,
56 5th-av., Room 518.

MAIL ORDER FILLERS—TWO THOROUGHLY experienced girls, by large State-st. dry goods house; state full particulars. Address V H 88, Tribune office.

SALESLADY — MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS saleslady where close attention to business is required, from 9 to 4 o'clock and to noon Saturday; salary $10 per week. Apply at office after 9 a. m. H. B. HENDERSON, 59 E. Washington-st., third floor.

MINES AND MINING.

MINING EXPERT, 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL experience in the field, Colorado, Nevada, and California, returning soon, will report reliably on any mining interests that may require looking after. Address, for 10 days, JAS. O. KIRKPATRICK, 204 Scott-st., Joliet, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT—EVERY COUNTY; SALARY; PERMAnent position; security required. O 979, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

6 WASHINGTON-PL.—CONNECTING SOUTH rooms, pleasant home for gentlemen; all conveniences; walking distance; between Dearborn-av. and Clark.

357 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED, steam heat, running water each room; excellent table; those appreciating nice home solicited.

147 DEARBORN-AV.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, elegant home cooking, walking distance; special rates.

208 CASS-ST., 2D FLAT—EXCELLENT HOME for a single gentleman in family of three adults; walking distance; east front room.

143 36TH-ST.—LARGE ROOM WITH ALL MODern improvements with board, near I. C. R. R. and cable.

657 LA SALLE-AV., OPPOSITE PARK—CHOICE rooms, with good board; $5, $6, and $7 a week.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS; EXcellent board; terms reasonable; near park.

496 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS; pleasant and homelike; good board.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM HEATED ROOMS with board. MRS. CROWELL.

1753 DEMING-COURT—LARGE ROOM, WITH private bath.

839 LA SALLE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; near Oak-st.; walking distance.

488 WEBSTER-AV.—WITH BOARD, LARGE ALcove room, south front, near Lincoln Park.

650 CLEVELAND-AV. — DOUBLE ROOM with board; two blocks from Lincoln Park.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—SINGLE AND connecting front rooms, with board.

South Side.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; convenient location; summer rates.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with choice board; walking distance.

West Side.

625 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—PLEASANT ROOM with board for one or two; house south front, well-furnished; good table.

434 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

Miscellaneous.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—HANDSOME ROOMS, also board; best locations everywhere. Information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM—FOR TWO ladies, in a very quiet neighborhood; Kenwood preferred; house must have lawn and shade trees and no children on premises; best of references. Address P 758, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A BUSINESS-WOMAN in private family, large room with board; North Side, east of State, north of Chicago-av.; give full particulars or no attention; references. Address O 980, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY or small boarding-house by gentleman; walking distance; terms must be reasonable; give full particulars. Address P 770, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FRONT ROOM OR SUITE, BY married couple, in refined, private American family; near I. C. or in Englewood; moderate terms; full particulars. Address P 751, Tribune.

BOARD—DO YOU WANT RESPONSIBLE, REspectable boarders or roomers? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

BOARD—BOARDING HOUSES, RESPECTABLE private families with rooms to rent call at Mary Kelly Agency, 84, 115 Dearborn-st.

BOARD—AND TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with private bath, or small furnished flat, near Lincoln Park. Address P 766, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—WEST SIDE, ABOUT $4 week, by young man employed. Address P 761, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—TWO ROOMS WITH board. Address P 795, Tribune office.

BOARD—DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY; we need rooms now. Call 1229 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, to bachelors only; electric light, passenger elevator, telephone, cafe, and buffet; fine roof garden, bellboy service, elegant baths. The Groveland, Thirty-first and Groveland-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HOTEL RAINIER, COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st., single and en suite; American and European; every modern convenience.
TOBIN BROS., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTments of 2 and 3 rooms; passenger elevator, laundry, telephone, cafe, good bathrooms; prices right. The Cambridge, 39th and Ellis.

TO RENT—63 18TH-ST., FLAT 3, 3 NEWLY furnished rooms; modern conveniences; fully equipped for housekeeping; en suite or single.

TO RENT—2504 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished suite of two or three rooms, or alcove. reasonable.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., single and ensuite; references.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, double and single; running water; private family. 294 East Superior-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS; STEAM heat; walking distance. 407 Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DO YOU INTEND MOVING? COMplete, reliable lists. Call MARY T. KELLEY, 84, 115 Dearborn.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED rooms in good neighborhood, east of Western-av., bet. Madison and Lake-sts. P 792, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
3248 Vernon-av., modern, 8 rooms, decorated, $45.
3706½ Ellis-av., 9-room, fine, modern.
3844 Vincennes-av., 8 rooms, modern, only $35.
3607 Prairie-av., 3-story, modern, stone, 10 rooms, laundry, fine condition; bargain at $65.
3625 Ellis Park, 10 rooms, fine location.
6553 Greenwood-av., new stone front, modern, steam heated, 8 rooms and laundry, open plumbing, hardwood floors, consoles in parlor, mantels, and sideboard; a bargain to good tenant. OPEN.
611 and 615 Fiftieth-ct., corner St. Lawrence-av., new, modern, brown stone front, 8 rooms and laundry, open nickel plumbing, tile bathroom, hardwood throughout, hardwood floors, consoles in parlors, three mantels to each house, sideboards, steam heat, electric light, 1 block from Washington Park, 3 blocks to L station. Open today. Nothing best tenants considered.
SOUTHARD & TRAINER,
142 Oakwood-blvd., or Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
3637 and 3643 Vincennes-av., modern, 9 rooms, parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor; hardwood throughout; 2 blocks from I. C. station; 1 block from cable; low rent to responsible tenants; open.
3647 Vincennes-av., completely furnished, nine-room, modern brick house; parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen on same floor; 5 large chambers; hardwood finish, gas range; 2 blocks from I. C., 1 block to cable cars; rent to A1 tenant $40 per month; open from 2 to 5 p. m.; owner on premises or SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd., OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS, or Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—4802 LAKE-AV., 10-room stone front. Woodlawn—6437 Star-av. 13-room pressed brick. Also handsomely furnished house, 4762 Lake-av., Kenwood. GEO. M. HORD, 145 La Salle-st., Room 615.

TO RENT—A MODERN SEMI-DETACHED house, 10 rooms, newly decorated, new plumbing, hardwood floors, etc. 55 Madison Park.
A. W. GREEN, 184 E. 50th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FOR BOARDING-HOUSE—
467 and 469 Dearborn-av., 3 blocks south of Lincoln Park, first-class houses, newly rebuilt, 29 large rooms, 4 bath rooms, steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors, pier mirrors, to party experienced in managing first-class house. Some new furniture for sale. There is next door, connected by inside door, an elegant 40-room rooming house. Inquire of owner, 473 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD, 11-ROOM house, all modern, perfect order; corner Robey-st. and Eastwood-av. H. H. GAGE, 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 305 WEBSTER, COR. Fremont, 10-room brick good order and location; transportation. Owner, 312 Belden-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILlage of La Grange; new, 13 rooms; all modern improvements; artesian and cistern water; electric lights; shades on all windows; 2 blocks southeast of Stone-av. depot; 9c ride to Chicago. Apply MR. SANDS, real estate, La Grange, or W. R. PRATT, 131 Wabash-av.; rent $60 per month to May 1.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL MODERN HOUSE or flat, between 39th and 60th-sts., east of Cottage Grove-av.; family of two; state rent and full particulars. Address O 988, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—
"THE CLEVELAND,"
Corner of Cleveland and Fullerton-avs.
Two blocks from Lincoln Park, one block from Clark and Wells-st. cables; four, five, six, and seven room flats; steam heat, gas ranges, all conveniences; very moderate rental.
SHANKLIN & KING,
160 Washington-st.

TO RENT — APARTMENTS IN THE HAWthorne, 6 and 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water, laundry dryers, janitor service, all modern improvements; $27.50 and $40.00. Inquire on premises, 217 and 221 Belden-av., near Seminary-av.

TO RENT—
Flats in the Webster, 5 and 6 rooms, steam heated, hot water, laundries, janitor service, all modern improvements; $20 to $28.50. Inquire on premises, 169-171 Webster-av., near Racine-av.

TO RENT—NOW READY—$23 TAKES ELEgant light 6-room flat, Ontario-st. Call on owner, 447 Rookery, at noon.

TO RENT—A VERY MODERN 8-ROOM FLAT; steam heat, gas range, etc.; choice location; walking distance. 51 Pine-st., near Ohio.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLAT; ALL OUTside rooms; strictly modern. 408 Elm-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—2D FLAT, 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, finely decorated; rock-faced front; 975 Washington-blvd., near L sta.; open; $25. M. A. WELLS, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—348 ASHLAND-BLVD. AND YORK-st., 9 room, steam heated-flats, wood mantels, gas grate, gas range hardwood floors, janitor.

TO RENT—HANDSOME, LIGHT 8-ROOM FLAT, perfect order. 1060 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY SOUTHARD & TRAINER,
142 Oakwood-blvd.

THE DEL MONTE, cor Grand-blvd. and 43d-st., 7-room apartment overlooking this beautiful drive; steam heat, hot water, gas range, electric lights, telephone, and every modern convenience; reasonable rent to responsible tenants.

THE LE GRAND Calumet-av., n. w. cor. of 60th-st., 1 block from Washington Park, 1 block from L road station and 61st electric line; BUILDING EQUIPPED WITH COMPLETE FIRE AND BURGLAR ALARM SYSTEM; steam heat and hot water free; apartments of 4 and 6 rooms, with fine TILE bathrooms, hardwood finish throughout, mantels, sideboards, shades, screens, gas ranges, ice boxes, and first-class janitor service; rent from $22.50 to $40 per month; none but responsible tenants need apply. Agent on premises.

THE ISMOND, northwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and 41st, 3 to 7 rooms, hardwood finish throughout, tile bathrooms, gas ranges, all modern.

6, 7, and 8 room steam-heated flats, 3, 5, and 7 Woodland Park, Thirty-fourth street and Lake Michigan, overlooking beautiful private park; thoroughly modern; equal to any new building; rents largely reduced; open.

THE ST. AGNES, 4448 St. Lawrence-av., 4, 5, and 6 rooms, modern, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, $22.50.

OAKLAND, 3726 to 3732 Cottage Grove-av., 4, 5, and 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, bath, and janitor. These are choice; price $18 to $30.

3111-13 Cottage Grove-av., 4 and 5 rooms, modern, steam heat, $15 to $25.

4726 Kenwood-av., 6 and 7 rooms, IN KENWOOD; steam heat; low rent.

Get our list of houses and flats, 2 to 14 rooms, $10 to $80. Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WOODLAND PARK APARTMENTS, 3 to 9 Woodland Park [36th-st. station, I. C. R. R., and Cottage Grove-av. cars to 34th-st.] Remodeled, new plumbing, steam heat, hardwood floors, gas ranges, fronting beautiful park; 6 to 8 rooms; $30, $35, and $40; reduced from $40 and $50. One year from Sept. 1st. Immediate possession. Large, light rooms; open.
SOUTHARD & TRAINOR, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—THE NEW AND ELEGANT FOLlansbee Apartment Building, corner 23d and Wabash, will be ready for occupancy soon after Sept. 1st; flats from $23 to $60; within walking distance of city; one block from elevated station and cable cars; see them before locating. Office, 195 23d. 'Phone, South 1,172.

TO RENT—AUGUST RENT FREE—CHOICE steam heated flats, modern in every way; most convenient locations; one or two blocks from this office, near I. C. and Alley "L"; 3-room, $15; 4-room, $17; 7-room, $25 to $30. C. E. DORN & CO., Agents, 226 E. 63d-st. Open Sunday.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST NEW FLATS ON South Side; steam heat and hot water; one block from park and elevated. 5943 and 5945 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3422 INDIANA-AV.—UNUSUALLY desirable six-room parlor flat; furnished if desired; all conveniences; light, cheerful and cheap. Apply DR. EMMONS, 4129 Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18 up; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—6247 MONROE-AV., 1 BLOCK FROM I. C. and L stations; fine 6-rooms flats, heated with water. See janitor.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FLATS, 7 OR 14 ROOMS, 455 State-st. Apply to GROSS BROS., Room 157, 183 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., 3 to 7 rooms, unfurnished or furnished; references required.

TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM FLATS; MODERN, steam heat; 3539 Cottage Grove-av.; $13 to $25. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-R. FLAT, UNFURNISHED OR partly furnished. 194 44th-st., east of Drexel.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL, NICELY FURnished flat or housekeeping rooms, reasonable. Give terms. Address P 767, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OR 3 rooms on West Side. P 794, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM OR HALF OF R. R. and S. S. office, including show window; best location in city; electric light, steam heat, etc.; rent reasonable. Address O 916, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS 11, 12, 13, AND 14, FOR OFfices or sample rooms, 271 Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren-st. Apply to F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE CHEAP TO A desirable party. Apply 1532 Monadnock Bldg.

Barns.

TO RENT—LARGE TEAMING BARN, CENtrally located. C. G. WHEELER, 143 Lake-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WE HAVE A POSITION OPEN TO A YOUNG, energetic man with $500 cash who is capable of taking charge of salesroom in Indianapolis and looking after our trade in Indiana; must have executive ability to manage salesman; goods have been widely advertised for over three years and sold extensively throughout the world; to the right party we will pay $100 a month salary and a commission made on all sales in State. Address P 762, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF GEO. W. Reid, deceased, consisting of fine imported woolens, trimmings, and fixtures; bids will be received for whole or in part until 10 a. m. Saturday, Aug. 22, 1896, and may be examined during business hours before above date.
M. E. GIBBS, Executrix,
Room 201, 225 Dearborn-st.

A RELIABLE MAN WITH $1,000 WILLING TO learn and assist in office of unquestionable business can be secured and have fully $2,000 first year; business has unlimited field; unequaled connection and strong backing. P 476, Tribune.

5 PER CENT A WEEK PROFITS IS THE average return on my "fluctuation system." Send for pamphlet free.
W. E. FOREST,
50 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE, WELL-ESTABLISHED business a special partner who will invest $3,000 as required to develop the business. References first-class. An unusual opportunity. Address P 789, Tribune office.

I NEED $1,500 TO STRIKE A RICH ORE BODY on gold hill, Cripple Creek, Colo.; will guarantee to double your money and give security to that effect. Address P 783, Tribune office.

PARTY WITH $5,000 AND GOOD BUSINESS ability can combine capital with mine and make a good thing out of a business well established. Address P 764, Tribune office.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO THE saloon business will consult their interests by calling O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brg. Co., Model Brewery, 43th and Wallace. Several good corners.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED WEST SIDE real estate office; good location; over $1,000,000 property listed; good reasons for selling. Address O 973, Tribune office.

$85 AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME WITH $250 invested; safe, conservative; prospectus, proofs, free. F. DALY, 1293 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARKET; SOUTH Side; established cash trade; $600; part time. Address P 819, Tribune office.

WANTED—DYE HOUSE TO LOCATE AT ENglewood; No. 1 opening; low rent; steam heat. Call 447 Rookery at noon.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT WITH FIXTURES; fine location, South Side; rent reasonable. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

A BUSINESS-MAN WITH $10,000 CAN OBTAIN a lucrative position and interest in an established manufacturing company. V J 42, Tribune.

DRUG STORE WANTED—WILL GIVE REAL estate as part payment or security. MARTIN, 89 South Robey, 2d flat.

OFFICE MANAGER WANTED WITH $2,000; half interest in brokerage business worth $15,000 year. Address P.-O. Box 1074.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP; DOING good business; price $2,800 cash; Irish-American neighborhood. Address O 932, Tribune.

STORE, WITH FIXTURES, FOR SALE; cheap. 152 So. Water-st.

HAVE CASH AND CLEAR PROPERTY FOR A good business. CARR, 113 Adams-st.

WELL-FURNISHED OFFICE FOR SALE; 3 rooms; rent $15. 390, 113 Adams-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY—
If you are looking for a good school, where the expenses are moderate, send for catalogue to
SUPERIORESS,
Longwood, Chicago, Ill.

DR. L. SAUVEUR'S FRENCH AND LATIN classes, Room 917 Marshall Field & Co. Building. The classes will begin on Oct. 5. Circulars at the book stores of McClurg, Brentano, and Koelling & Klappenbach. For more information address Dr. L. SAUVEUR, 4613 Ellis-av.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY OFFERS full course in shorthand and typewriting; instruction both individual and class; students secure excellent positions; day, night; tuition $25 per term.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago.
Students may begin at any time; open all summer.

MUSICAL.

SINGER—LADY, WITH A STRONG VOICE. Bernauer Music Co., 2231 Indiana-av.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS

MR. HUGO OLDENBORG, G. D., SWEDISH therapeutic gymnastics takes pleasure in announcing his return from Europe and will resume his practice Monday, Aug. 17. Rooms 18 and 19 Central Music Hall. Hours 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

HE CURES CONSUMPTION—DR. W. A. SHEPard of Elgin has opened offices Suite 1013 Masonic Temple, where he examines consumptive patients daily. Hours, 9:30 to 12; 1 to 5.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, etc.; advice free; med., $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

KINGSTON HANNA, M. D., GRADUATE OF University of Edinburg. Diseases of women a specialty. 78 State-st., Room 32. Hours, 10 to 6.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice. Private home.

MRS. DR. ZARA, 361 WASHINGTON-BLVD., treats skillfully female complaints; room and board if desired; letters answered.

DR. BIGELOW, DISEASES OF WOMEN, ROOM 7, 214 S. Clark-st.; 9 to 6; Sundays 10 to 12.

CLOTHING.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—OWING to hard times, compelled to sell my cottage, recently completed, situated in the most desirable residence district, with all modern improvements. Address O 491, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO OWN a home on South Side; will sell my beautiful residence lot on small monthly payments of $8; convenient to steam and electric lines. Address O 476, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5641 AND 5643 MADISON-AV., 11 rooms, stone-front houses; hardwood finish, open plumbing, steam heat; prices and terms to suit times. E. O. LANPHERE, 501 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—6230 MADISON-AV. AND 25 FEET vacant adjoining; property cost $14,000; price $9,000; will consider lot as part payment. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, WANT offer, 6606 Lexington-av., 7-room brick residence; lot 50x125.
6620 Drexel-av., 2-flat brick and stone.

FOR SALE—LOT, CHAMPLAIN-AV., BEtween 74th and 75th-sts., east front, bargain. Address J. A. RICHARDS, 7447 Champlain-av.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT FEE, $7,000.
CHARLES L. PAGE, 177 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NICE BUSINESS LOT, ONLY $1,450; suitable for any business; next to a valuable corner of Lake View; will take a first-class horse and buggy or two horses in part payment, balance on time. Address A P 404, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—
Buena Park, to save foreclosure, 9-room modern residence, east Sheridan drive; strictly modern; 40-foot lot; $3,500 cash required. Address P 758, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE 7-ROOM COTTAGE, 50 FEET front, cheap. ELDER & STAVE,
1758 No. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE, FINE NORTH SIDE steam-heated 3-flat; want $4,000. P 467, Tribune.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE great auction sale of 31 lots next Saturday night, Aug. 22. Special train will leave Wells-st. depot at 6:35 p. m. Come early and secure good seat! Sale of lots will be held on the premises, corner of Wellington and California-avs., upon the arrival of the train. This is ½ way between Belmont and Diversey-avs. Large tent will be erected. Plenty of seats! The ladies are cordially invited. Sixteen splendid lots on California-av. will be sold; twelve lots on Wellington-av.; and four lots on Mozart-st. California-av. is the longest street in the city, running from Evanston to Blue Island. It is soon to have electric cars running through the city. Geographically it is the great center street of Chicago. In twenty years it will be one of the biggest thoroughfares in the city. It is now growing along the line from one end to the other. It is now being paved opposite these lots and electric cars have been ordered. Sewer, water, and improvements are in these lots; they are only a little over 4½ miles from the Court-House, in the great northwest manufacturing center. Many of these lots are well adapted for residences; the California-av. front for business, and several lots fronting the N. W. railroad will become exceedingly valuable for coal yards or factories. Now is the time to buy! Put your money in Chicago property, where it is safe! I will make this a fair sale. Don't fail to attend! During the evening a debate by two genuine workingmen on the silver question. R. C. GIVINS,
100 Washington-st., Room 815.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 6 to 8 room modern suburban homes; circular showing plans, location, etc., mailed free. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE JUST BUILT 2 HOUSES of 8 rooms and bath on large lots in fashionable suburb which I will sell for $2,050 each; terms $15 per month; 5c fare. O 560, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WANTED—PURCHASER FOR snap in Berwyn; corner lot, 56x150, all improvements in; two blocks from depot; price, $900. BLAKE B. BELL, 1108 100 Washington-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS—
Lowest rates and best service furnished passengers to California and Pacific Coast points on our select, personally conducted, through Pullman Tourist Sleeper Excursions, leaving Chicago every Thursday on Chicago and Alton 6 p. m. train, via the "Scenic Route." For particulars call on or write JUDSON & CO., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—SALT RIVER VALLEY FRUIT and farm lands; superb climate. Send for pamphlet. Arizona Improvement Co., 812, 171 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD CLEAR FARM OF ABOUT 200 acres, for twelve clear lots 48th and Oakley-av., and $2,000 cash. BLAKE B. BELL, 1108, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL OR EXCHANGE anything marketable, any part of the country; operate in all cities. National Investment Co.,
134 Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD INCOME PROPERTY FOR gilt-edged 320-acre farm Winnebago County, Wis.; price $20,000; clear. BLAKE B. BELL, 1108, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—EQUITY IN 2-STORY FLAT BLDG., about $5,000, for cottage on Wright-st., Englewood; value, $2,200; clear. BLAKE B. BELL, 1108, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—SMALL PROPERTIES, VACANT lots, or small farms for good trade. Address O 390, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE $3,400 CASH TO INVEST IN vacant North Shore property, s. of Rogers Park. Address O 974, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE IN KENWOOD; PRICE under $25,000; no commissions. Address P 747, Tribune office.

WANTED—SPOT CASH FOR REAL BARGAINS in city or suburban lots. O 649, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—7-STORY MODERN BUILDing on West Side, suitable for manufacturing or warehouse; value $75,000, all clear; will exchange for clear vacant on North Side, east of Evanston-av. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 100-FT. CORNER ON THE N. W. Side, with a good brick bldg., stores and flats; well rented; value, $30,000; want good vacant. S. SCHALLMANN, 1118 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER FOR GOOD equity $800 South Side cottage? B. H. CLARK, 1340 Bemont-av.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT; ALSO 5 AND 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged. Will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500. Building loans a specialty.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate. Lowest rates. Quick attention.
SHANKLIN & KING,
160-162 Washington-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans. RUBENS & MOTT, 1220 Stock Exchange Bldg.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgage for sale.

WANTED—LOAN $5,000, ONE YEAR, CHOICE real estate security; principals only. Address owner, P 776, Tribune office.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; lowest current rates. Campbell Investment Co., R. 626, 108 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; prompt attention. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 E. Washington-st., corner 5th-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

ARTHUR LUEHR, 805 CHAMBER OF COMmerce, makes Chicago real estate loans at lowest rates; quick and reliable service.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 WANTED—ON GILT-EDGED, UNINcumbered property in Schuyler, Neb.; one of best located houses in center of city. O 982, Tribune.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
851 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; highest value; loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617, cor. Monroe.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, 28.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,000; CAN GIVE best of security. Address P 784, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$500 7 PER CENT GOLD MORTgage. H. PATTERSON, 307, 108 Dearborn-st.

DESIRE ANY GOOD INVESTMENT. W. S. RAVENSCROFT, Ridgway Pa.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF BUREAU—SS.; In the County Court of Bureau County. In the matter of Aaron Goldstone, insolvent.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order made by the Honorable H. M. Trimble, Judge of said court, the undesigned assignee hereby advertises for bids for the entire stock of merchandise of said insolvent. Such bids may be addressed to the undersigned at 237 Market-st., Chicago, Illinois and the same will be presented to the said court for its further order on Saturday, Aug. 22, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. The said stock consists of clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods, and like articles, and is contained in the store lately occupied by said insolvent at Walnut, Bureau County, Illinois, where the same can be inspected at any time. An inventory of said stock can be seen by calling upon the assignee at the address aforesaid.
Dated Aug. 6, 1896.
SIGMUND LUBLINER,
Assignee of Aaron Goldstone, Insolvent.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

REFRIGERATORS—TO CLOSE OUT OUR REfrigerators and ice chests for season we offer at 45 to 50 per cent discount. Lawn mowers, rubber hose, water coolers, ice cream freezers, etc., at reduced prices. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 50 State-st. and 71 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF THREE-ROOM flat. 90 E. 22d-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED 7-ROOM FLAT, FULL of boarders and roomers, near 43d-st.; furnace heat; rent $22. Address O 718, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Have 1,000 cords of 4-ft. beech and sugar wood, which will deliver in Chicago in December and January; this is well seasoned body wood; purchasers may address or call between 10 and 12 a. m. JAMES ERWIN, Brown's Hotel, State-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FROM NEW YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cab., $70 and up; II. Cab., $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Spree, Tu., Au. 25, 10 am	Trave, Tu., Sep.15, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Sept.1, 10 am	Spree, Tu., Sep.22, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Sept.8, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Sep.29, 10 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Au.22, 10 am	Saale, Sat., Sep.5, 10 am

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda....Aug. 22, 10 am	Kaiser....Sept. 12, 10 am
Ems.....Aug. 29, 10 am	Werra....Sept. 19, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	•HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
•Columbia, Oc.24, 11 a.m	†Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 a.m.
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 a.m.	†Kaiser, No. 21, 10 a.m.
•A. Victoria, No.7, 11 a.m.	•Columbia, No.28, 11 a.m.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North German Lloyd,	Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Ag.	37 Broadway, N. Y.,
2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	N. W. cor. Randolph &
H. Claussenius & Co.,	La Salle-sts., Chicago.
80 Fifth-av.	

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.

F. Bismarck....Aug. 20	Normannia.......Sept. 3
Columbia........Aug. 27	Aug. Victoria....Sept. 10

I. CAB $60 & UPWARD; II. CAB. $45 & UP.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON [4¼ hrs.] free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS [6¼ hrs.]
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
take the old reliable
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA, 520 ft. long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet.
SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 7 HOURS, 23 MINUTES.
Cunard steamers dock alongside the Liverpool Landing-Stage, thus avoiding transfer by tender.
Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining. Time to London, 4¼ hours.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

Paris............Aug. 26	St. Louis........Sept. 2
New York.........Aug. 29	St. Paul.........Sept. 9

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.

Belgenland.....Aug. 22	Waesland........Aug. 29

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Southwark.......Aug. 26	Friesland.........Sept. 9
Noordland......Sept. 2	Kensington......Sept. 16

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. 188 Main. 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
W. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st

WHITE STAR LINE—
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen'l West'n Agent.
Telephone Express 139, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

JAPAN-CHINA—
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co. Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu..............Aug. 26, 3 pm
City of Rio De Janeiro, via Honolulu, Sept. 3, 3 pm
GAELIC.......................Sept. 12, 3 pm
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 South Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—[EST. 1844]—Vacation parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, program free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
"ROUND THE WORLD" party Oct. 12, program ready. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.],
Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS—THE NEXT party sails from Vancouver Sept. 14, visiting Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Southern Europe, etc.; six months' tour; following departures, Oct. 8 and 17. Particulars from
THOMAS COOK & SON, 234 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION CO.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Own the New Steel Steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago:
For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tue. 9 a. m., Wed. 9 p. m., Thurs. 11 a. m., Sat. 4 p. m.
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, etc.: Tues., 9 a. m., Thurs. 11 a. m., Sat. 4 p. m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed. 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application.
Office and docks, Rush and N. Water, Chicago.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, office and docks, foot of Michigan-av. To Milwaukee, at 8 a. m., 9 a. m., and 8 p. m. daily. To Racine, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily [Saturdays at 7:30 p. m.]. To Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily, except Sunday, at 8 p. m. To Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Friday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Manistique and Green Bay ports, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. To Ludington and Manistee, daily, except Saturday, at 9 a. m. Telephone, Main 3620.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION Company—Steamers Tuesday and Wednesday at 12:15 p. m.; Friday and Saturday at 7 p. m.; for Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, Traverse City, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, and all points east. Send for tourist guide. Office and dock east end Michigan-st. Up-town offices, 220 and 234 Clark-st. 'Phone 572 Main.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE STEAMERS "CITY OF CHICAGO" and "CITY OF MILWAUKEE," for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Grand Rapids, Paw Paw Lake. SHORT ROUTE to all points in Michigan and Indiana. Leave daily 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Special Saturdays, 2 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. Dock and office foot Wabash-av. WHEELS FREE.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO MACKINAC ISLand. $11—Round trip—$11.
Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs. $10—Round trip—$10.
Meals and berth included in all instances. Via Northern Michigan line steamers.
Office east end Michigan-st. 'Phone 572 Main.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE—
Steamer leaves for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily (except Friday and Saturday) at 7 p. m.; Friday and Saturday, 4 p. m.; special trip Saturday, 9 a. m. Dock and office 1 State-st. Telephone main 4648.

HURSON LINE STEAMERS TO MILWAUKEE. Daily, 7:30 p. m.; fare, $1.00, including berth; round trip, $1.75, berth included both ways. Steamer leaves O'Connor's Dock, east end Michigan-st., two blocks east of Rush-st., North Side.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

MONON ROUTE [LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway]. Depot: Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
The fast mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:48 am	9:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

•Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville and Brazil	† 1:15 pm	† 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited.	• 6:30 pm	• 9:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	•11:34 pm	• 6:55 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Mack. Island. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local, through coaches	7:20 am	11:50 am
Parlor car and sleeper	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	9:30 pm	6:50 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

•Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsh'n	† 5:45 am • 6:30 pm •11:30 pm	†10:00 pm • 9:30 am • 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	• 3:10 pm	•10:25 am

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. (Phone Main 613). Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	....	•9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	• 6:00 pm	•7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	•10:30 pm	•7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	•10:30 pm	•7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	• 6:30 pm	•9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n	† 8:15 am	c8:00 am
Eau Claire	•10:15 pm	•9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 8:00 am •10:15 pm	†9:45 pm •8:00 am
Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am • 5:00 pm	•6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am • 5:00 pm	c7:30 am •9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am •10:30 pm	†9:30 pm •7:30 am

Rockford & Freeport—Lv. †7:15 a. m., e8:15 a. m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., e6:45 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. †8 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Waukesha—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., •8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3 p. m., •5 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., •8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., •3 p. m., •5 p. m., •8 pm., •10:30 pm. •Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	• 8:00 am	• 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	• 9:00 am	• 1:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	• 9:00 am	• 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	•11:45 am	• 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	• 4:05 pm	•10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls. & S'x Falls.	• 4:15 pm	•11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle & Joliet	• 4:15 pm	•11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	• 5:45 pm	• 1:30 pm
Kan. City, St. Jo., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Ex.	• 5:45 pm	• 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Sgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln.	•10:00 pm	• 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado.	†10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.	•11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.	•11:30 pm	c 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

•Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only. Fast Flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	•2:20 pm	•12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	•2:20 pm	•12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	• 9:00 pm	• 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	•10:35 am	• 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	•10:35 am	• 5:00 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	• 9:00 pm	• 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	• 2:50 am	•12:50 am
Bloomington and Chatsworth	† 2:20 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	• 9:10 pm	• 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	• 4:35 pm	•10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	• 2:20 pm	•10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	• 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	•10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. •Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Train.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa.	•11:30 am	• 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	•11:30 am	• 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island.	•11:30 am	• 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	•11:30 am	• 6:25 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford.	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas.City, St.Jo, Leavenworth.	• 5:30 pm	• 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston.	• 5:30 pm	• 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska.	• 5:50 pm	• 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	• 6:30 pm	• 9:00 am
Kas.City, St.Jo, Leavenworth	•10:30 pm	• 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	•10:30 pm	• 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	•10:30 pm	• 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California.	•10:30 pm	• 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	•10:30 pm	• 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

•Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	• 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	• 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas.City—Dub	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	• 6:00 pm	• 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	• 6:30 pm	• 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	•10:15 pm	• 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

•Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun only.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone M'n 4585.

•Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Montana and Pacific coast	† 3:00 am • 6:25 pm	•10:45 pm • 9:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Iron towns, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	‡ 4:00 am † 3:00 am • 6:25 pm	•10:45 pm •10:45 pm • 9:45 am
Duluth and Superiors	• 6:25 pm	• 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, and Waukesha	† 3:00 am † 8:35 am • 1:25 pm • 6:25 pm	•10:45 pm † 6:50 pm • 1:10 pm • 9:45 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire	† 8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Special	† 5:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Burlington Local	• 3:00 pm	• 9:35 am

CHICAGO & ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

•Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:30 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California.	• 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah.	•11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gfld & St. Louis Day Local.	• 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	•11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	• 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	•11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	• 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	•11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n.	• 5:00 pm	10:55 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

•Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	•10:28 am	• 5:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	• 2:20 pm	•12:55 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	• 9:00 pm	• 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	• 5:00 pm	• 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	• 3:00 pm	• 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	•10:30 pm	• 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	• 3:00 pm	• 7:55 am
Chicago-Detroit Express	† 9:50 am	† 4:55 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

•Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Joliet Express	†10:30 am	† 1:35 pm
Pekin Express	† 4:00 pm	† 5:58 pm
Joliet and Streator	• 4:00 pm	• 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet.	• 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	• 6:00 pm	• 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	•10:25 pm	•10:30 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	•8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	•10:30 am	•5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	•10:30 am	•5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	•10:30 am	•5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	•10:30 am	•5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	•10:30 am	•5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	•10:30 am	•5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	• 3:00 pm	•8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	• 3:00 pm	•9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	• 3:00 pm	•9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	• 5:30 pm	•9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	• 5:30 pm	•9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	• 5:30 pm	•9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	• 8:15 pm	•7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	• 8:15 pm	•7:30 am
Columbus and the East	• 8:15 pm	•7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	•11:30 pm	•9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	•11:30 pm	•9:00 pm

•Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

June 21, 1896. •Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special.	•10:30 am	• 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	....	• 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	• 3:00 pm	• 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation.	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	• 9:40 pm	• 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	•11:30 pm	• 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., •9:30 p. m.; arrive, •6:50 a. m., †11:50 a. m., †6:50 p. m.
•Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

•Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	• 8:00 am	• 9:20 pm
New York and Boston Special	•10:30 am	• 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	• 3:00 pm	• 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	‡10:25 am
New York Central Limited	• 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express	• 8:45 pm	• 7:35 am
Special Mail	• 2:45 am	•11:59 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO — DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	•10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	• 8:30 pm	• 8:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	• 7:10 pm	• 7:40 am

•Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

•Daily ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	6:43 pm
New York and Boston	•2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	•2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	•4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston	•8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	•8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

•Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	•1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	•9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 34 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	7:20 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	1:45 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:20 am

JONES FAILS TO ARRIVE.

MANAGER OF THE POPOCRATIC CAMPAIGN MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING.

Leaders of the Party Look Longingly for the Senator and Also for Gov. Stone, Who Agreed to Be Here Last Night, but Broke Their Promises—Valuable Time and Much Ground Being Lost — No Funds Are in Sight.

Leaders of the Popocratic party in Illinois are rapidly losing their tempers. Senator J. K. Jones seems to be the chief cause. They have not been able as yet to understand his method of conducting a national campaign.

In the first place, Senator Jones opposed putting the headquarters in Chicago. On this proposition Gov. Altgeld and his machine found it necessary to fight him. They won, and it was expected the Senator would come here at once and proceed to do business.

When Thomas Gahan returned home from New York on Sunday he informed the leaders that Senator Jones and Gov. Stone would be here not later than Tuesday evening to open the campaign. Everybody waited patiently until all the Eastern trains arrived last night, and then the air began to fill up with mutterings of disappointment. Neither Senator Jones nor Gov. Stone put in an appearance. No word was received from them. It is not definitely known when they will be here. There was a rumor afloat to the effect that they might not come at all.

"It would be just like Senator Jones," exclaimed one of the silverites, who could not suppress his anger, "to overrule the action of the committee and arbitrarily locate the headquarters in Washington."

"I hardly think he will do that," observed Theodore Nelson, "and I am not at all surprised over his failure to reach Chicago today. I do not look for him before Thursday."

Mr. Gahan, however, expected the National Chairman, and for that reason hurried home from Springfield last night for the purpose of meeting him this morning. The truth of the matter is, a bluer lot of men could not be found in seven States than congregated at the Sherman House yesterday. The machine has no money, consequently its hands are tied. The shrewd politicians realize that every day their cause is losing ground. They are beginning to feel the effects of the work being done by the Republicans. It is telling against them.

Jones Afraid of Chicago.

There seems to be a well-founded opinion in certain circles that Senator Jones would much rather conduct the Popocratic battle from any other point than Chicago. He is afraid to come here and undertake the fight with the Republicans and sound money Democrats watching every movement he makes. He knows they are simply "laying for him" and will make his stay in this city so warm that he does not relish the outlook. Another thing which appears to be worrying the free silver champion now is his inability to get funds. Whether the story is true or not, it is being circulated that up to the present time he has only received $5,000. That amount would not go very far towards starting the machinery. The committees of all these Western States are clamoring for money. They all seem to be in about the same fix as Illinois.

The negotiations between Mr. Gahan and Landlord Pearce for rooms at the Sherman House have not gone beyond a request by Mr. Gahan for rates and terms. In fact, it is doubtful, judging of the general condition of things and from the gossip, whether the hotel will be a satisfactory place. Representatives of the State committee were out looking around for less expensive quarters in some office building. The lack of money, it was said, would prevent the National committee establishing itself in expensive surroundings.

Altgeld Asked to Help.

Then, too, Gov. Altgeld is a much bigger man in the eyes of the Illinois Popocrats than Senator Jones. It will be remembered that he waited in Chicago two or three days not long ago expecting the Chairman of the National committee to come here on his way to Washington and confer with him. He did not come. He snubbed the Governor by going directly East from St. Louis. Now the friends of Gov. Altgeld are telegraphing him to come home and help them out. Several dispatches went over the wires to Colorado Springs yesterday, but so far as could be learned no answers were received to them. It was intimated that the Governor would stay away until the Arkansas Senator gets himself so deeply involved that he cannot get out without assistance before returning home. Nothing would please the Popocrats in this State better than to see Senator Jones deposed and some better politician put in his place.

In the meantime the gold Democrats are getting ready to make such a fight upon the Popocratic leader as will, in the language of one of them, "cause his hair to curl." The State committee is leaving no stone unturned to complete a powerful organization. It will meet at the Palmer House tomorrow and make arrangements for the State convention, which will be held in Battery D next Tuesday. Despite the information given out over at the Sherman House, ex-Mayor Hopkins insists that every county with possibly one or two exceptions will have a delegation in that convention. Then when the National Democratic convention gets through with its business at Indianapolis the committee created there will come here and open a campaign headquarters. That committee will have plenty of money to get into the fight without waiting.

Bee Club Holds a Meeting.

The Bee club, a strong Republican organization in the west end of the Thirty-second Ward, held a big ratification last night at No. 5041 State street. This club has 500 members, and recently has organized a marching club with 250 enthusiasts, who have announced their readiness to turn out any time there is occasion for it. Herman Phillips presided at last night's meeting. He introduced James R. Mann, Republican nominee in the First District for Congress, as the speaker of the evening. Mr. Mann talked for an hour and a half on the issues of the campaign.

CHARGED WITH EXTORTING A BRIBE.

Frank Rotunio Held to the Grand Jury on Allegations Growing Out of an Italian Murder Trial.

Frank Rotunio was held to the grand jury yesterday on a charge of extorting and soliciting a bribe. This action was taken in the Desplaines Street Police Court in connection with the cases of Joseph Zaro, Joseph Zaro Jr., and John Monguso, charged with the murder of Calorio Martino, which occurred four years ago.

When the cases against these men charged with the crime were called before Justice Chott the Justice was informed that a plot was on foot to free the prisoners by means of bribery and intimidation. The Justice dropped the murder hearing and began an investigation which resulted in holding Rotunio.

On Monday afternoon, according to several witnesses, a meeting was held at West Ohio and Union streets at which it is alleged that Rotunio presided. The meeting was called ostensibly to raise enough money to secure the release of the alleged murderers. Mrs. Rosi Monguso, wife of one of the prisoners, was present at the meeting. Called upon to testify as to what was done, she said Rotunio represented to her that it was necessary to raise money with which to secure the release of the prisoners. Rotunio, she declared, said he could "fix" matters with the police and also with the Justice, and that if the money was given him he promised to liberate all the men.

Mrs. Monguso returned to her home and got $150 and says she turned it over to Rotunio. Others in the meeting contributed, and it is said $300 was paid over to him.

Rotunio, who was in court to witness the proceedings in the murder case, admitted having made a collection, but said it was to defray the expenses incurred during the trial.

Justice Chott instructed the police to make further investigation and to arrest all concerned in the alleged bribery.

Court Turns Henning Down.

Judge Neely yesterday dismissed the bill filed by Frank Henning, President of the German Hospital, upon which he obtained an injunction restraining the directors of the hospital from interfering with his management of the affairs of the institution.

STRIKE ON SPRINGER'S NEW BUILDING

Men Wearing Altgeld Buttons Stir Up Trouble at the Structure at Canal and Jackson Streets.

Between one and two hundred men, some of them union and some of them not, sat around and talked politics all day yesterday in the shade of Warren Springer's new building at Canal and Jackson streets.

A strike had been in force since Monday noon, and for all Mr. Springer says he will do toward granting what the members of the Building Trades Council ask the strike is likely to continue for several days longer.

A majority of the men who were at work on the building when the strike was ordered were old employés of Mr. Springer. Some of them have worked continuously on his buildings for over twenty years, and, as they do not consider themselves in competition with the members of the council, they have not thought it necessary to join the union. Foreman Wharton said yesterday:

"I have been working for Mr. Springer for twenty-five years, as dozens of the other men have, and we are all getting larger wages than the members of the council. Mr. Springer builds his own buildings, and we work for him and no one else.

"I notice most of these fellows who are around here stirring up dissatisfaction among the men are wearing Altgeld badges, and I think that shows the spirit of the strike."

There was no violence offered yesterday, because no one tried to work, but two patrolmen from the Desplaines Street Station were on duty in front of the building all day.

The trouble started Monday noon because one of the two hoisting engineers employed on the building did not belong to the Hoisting Engineers' Union.

The regular employés of Mr. Springer had not been sufficient for the size of the building and he had hired outsiders. This was the cause of interference by the Building Trades Council.

If an attempt is made to go on with the work with non-union men in the places of the strikers it is feared there will be trouble.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The demand for boats to load grain is letting up a little, owing to a falling off in receipts. Charters: To Buffalo—Venice, Queen City, corn. To Kingston—Marquette, corn. To Detroit—Sachem, wheat. To Port Huron—George Sturges, Halsted, Prentice, corn; John Eddy, oats. To Fairport—Brazil, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—A little ore tonnage could be placed at Marquette or Escanaba, but brokers having boats were unable to find a wild cargo at the head of the lakes, as shippers are not in shape to take a boat. Coal men are doing very little business.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters: Servia, Moravia, Chicago; Elfin-Mere, Duluth; schooner Senator, Toledo; Palmer, Erie to Chicago, all 20.

Around the Lakes.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 18.—The fast river steamer Unique, which has been running between this port and Detroit, has been sold by Crockett McElroy to an agent of the Cuban Government. She will be taken to the coast in ten days. It is intended to cut its cabins down and turn it into a blockade runner. The price paid was not stated. The Unique was built with an eye to speed alone, and has made some wonderful time in the rivers.

Vessel Movements.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Bessemer.

LORAIN, O.—Cleared—Choctaw, Ashland, light.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Arrived—Gladstone. Departed—Rosedale, Seguin.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Specular, Magnetic, Frontenac. Cleared—Progress, South Chicago.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Joliet, Buffalo; Mitchell, Chicago; Hundred Thirty, Milwaukee.

MARINE CITY, Mich.—The steamer Mark Hopkins arrived this afternoon and will receive a thorough rebuild here.

SAND BEACH, Mich.—Sheltered—Clark, Kellogg, Bonita, Postboy, Desmond, Gardner, Ann Maria, Alaska, Ketcham and barges.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Dunn, Toledo; Ketcham, Owen, New Orleans, Chicago. Down—Canisteo, Acadia, Tam O'Shanter.

STURGEON BAY CANAL—Down—Welcome, 2 a. m.; Martin, 8; Soper, 5:30 p. m. Up—Chipman, 4 p. m.; Mott, 7; Fischer and consorts, 7:30.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Manchester, Algeria, Michigan, Nichols. Cleared—Coal—Sauber, Milwaukee. Light—Peck, Marquette; Harvey Brown, Ashland.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Shores, Middlesex, Hundred Thirty-one, Hundred Thirty-four, Spry and tow. Cleared—Waldo, Oglebay, Abyssinia, Lake Erie ports.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Shenandoah, Emory Owen, Vulcan. Cleared—Coal—Hurlbut, Clint, Green Bay; Nahant, Escanaba. Light—John McWilliams, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Redington, Pioneer, Neff, O'Neill. Cleared—coal—Schoolcraft, Homer, Portage; L. Drake, Sault. Light—Wade, Marquette; Buttironi, Ashland.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Merrimac. London, Sophia Luff, Griffin. Cleared—Porter, Arnold, Cleveland; Queen City, Buffalo; Argonaut, Escanaba; Prentice, Halsted, Constitution, Chicago; Roanoke, Ludington.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived — Saugatuck, Eureka, Vencedor. Cleared—Coal—Blood, Lexington, Elphicke, Chili, Duluth; light—Northwest, Tasmania, Marquette; Barr, Cleveland; Wetmore, Lorain.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Waverly, Newaygo, Checotah, Germania, Jenness. Cleared—Ore—Richards, Winslow, Neosho, Lake Erie ports; Superior, Oak Leaf, Chicago. Lumber—Argo, Bloom, Wall, Tonawanda.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Naples, Fryer, Hayward, Colwell, Curry, Pentland, Mowatt. Departed—Kirby, Hartnell, Minch, Colgate, ore, Lake Erie ports; Benton, consorts, lumber, Lake Erie ports; Schuck, Spokane, Buffalo, grain; Algonquin, grain, Kingston; Arabia, Saginaw Valley, flour, Buffalo; Joliet, light, Two Harbors.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Mariska, Malta, Green, Our Son, Genoa, Moran, Marina, Whitney, Egan, Adriatic, Stone, Pontiac, Palmer, Pabst, Grandy, Golden Rule, City New York, Presley. Cleared—coal—Lockwood, Marina, Duluth; Runnells, Lake Linden; Robert Mills, Lackawanna, Ionia, Chicago; Flower, E. A. Shores, Milwaukee; Savage, Sand Beach; Dobbie, Toledo. Light—Josephine, Duluth; Uranus, Marine City; Palmer, Erie; Pontiac, Marquette.

MACKINAC CITY, Mich.—Up — Conemaugh, 10:30 last night Commerce, 1:30 a. m.; Denver, 2:15; C. P. Minch, 3; Armour, 3:10; Belle Brown, Locke, 3:40; Newaygo, Checotah, 4:15; E. P. Wilbur, 9; Chemung, 9:40; John Eddy, 12:40 p. m.; Topeka, 2; Marquette, Jay Gould, 4; Prince, 8:10; Fay, Ely, 8:30; Wyoming, 9. Down—Penobscot, 11:20 last night; Fitzgerald, 2 a. m.; Victory, 4:40; Sampson, with boom, 7; Devereux, 9:10; Seneca, 7. Wind northwest, strong, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Two Wallaces, 1:15 p. m.; Gilbert, Juniata, 4:20; Elphicke, 4:50. Down—America, 1:30 a. m.; Pioneer, 5; Germanic, Hutchinson, Christie, Sonsmith, 5:30; Nicholas, 6:15; John Duncan, 9:15; Yuma, 9:30; Maytham, Tampa, 10; Selwyn Eddy, 10:15; Yale, 10:40; Nyanza, Hebard consorts, 11; Rome, Montana, 11:15; Senator, noon; Santa Maria consorts, 12:20 p. m.; Bradley consorts, Britannic, Mary McGregor, Columbia, 1:30; Berlin, Cuba, 2:15; W. B. Morley, 3; Andaste, 3:40; Nicol, 4:30; Mohawk, 5:20.

Up—Mather and consorts, 6; Continental, Holland, 8:40; Chili, 9. Down—Ketcham, Wadena, 6; Pathfinder, Sagamore, Bartlett and consorts, 6:40; Gratwick [steel], 7:30; Genoa, Cumberland, Fitzhugh [arrived], 7:40; Bartlett and consorts, 8:30; Gratwick [wood] and consort, 8:40.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Cumberland (disabled), 1:15 p. m.; Manola consort, 1:30; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 1:45; Bartlett, consorts, 2; Gratwick (wood), 2:30; Gratwick (steel), 3:15; Spinner, Foster, Page, 4; Aurora, Aurania, 4:15; Dyer, 4:40; Ralph, Harold, 5. Up—Desmond consorts, 11:20 last night; Doty, midnight; Baldwin barges, 12:30 a. m.; Smith barges, 3:30; Nicaragua consorts, 4:30; Johnson consort, 6:30; Lewiston, 7:40; Castalia, 8:20; John B. Ketcham, 10:50; Portage, noon; Choctaw, 12:30 p. m.; Roman, 1:15; Parnell, 1:40; Corsica, Ericson, 3; Samuel Mitchell, 4:45; Departed—Monarch, J. J. Boyce, Quickstep. Arrived—Schooner, Aurora, Britannic, Mark Hopkins.

Up—Davidson, Rappahannock, Granada, Armenia, 5:40; Wolf, 6; Nebraska, 7:30; Milwaukee, Penobscot, 8. Down—Normandie, 6:10; Cherokee and consort, 7:20. Arrived—Isabella Boyce, George Orr, Parker. Ran back—Chamberlain and barges, Atlantic, Grantham. Wind—North, fresh.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Vanderbilt, 7 last night; St. Lawrence, 8; Wright, Moonlight, 10; Roumania, Barium, 11:30; Roby, Becker, midnight; City of Cleveland, oil barge, 12:40 a. m.; Livingstone, Rockefeller, whaleback, 4; St. Andrew, 4:30; North Star, 5:20; Fayette Brown whaleback, 6:30; Cort, Russell, 7:40; Eber Ward, La Salle, 8; Tempest, Coyne, Knapp, 8:40; Craig, George Farwell, Stimpson, 10:20; Nimick, Tyrone, 1 p. m.; Whitney, Wayne, 3. Down—Wallula, Panther, 10:40 last night; Italia, Hoyt whaleback, midnight; Adams whaleback, 1:30 a. m.; Colby whalebacks, 3:30; Iron Duke, Iron State, Jay Gould, 5; John Owen, Gogebic, Biwabik, Glidden, Aberdeen, 6; Centurion, Myles, 7; Northern Wave, Business, Kearsarge, 8:30; Bannockburn, Winnipeg, Melrose, Selkirk, 9:30; Wotan, Connelly Brothers, Ogarita, Marigola, 11; Athabasca, 11:30; Matoa, Martha, Young, Manda, 12:20 p. m.; M. T. Green, Dobbins, Codorus, 2:30; Sparta, Paige, 3:30; Whitaker, Watson, Saveland, 4:20; Colorado, 5.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—Ada Medora, Traverse City; J. G. Blaine, Little Current; F. H. Howland, Ford River; R. C. Wente, Ida E., Manistee; Barbarian, Alpena; H. B. Pereue, Empire; I. W. Stephenson, Menominee; Alert, Peshtigo. Merchandise—Harlem, Tuscarora, Tioga, Scranton, Buffalo. Coal—Katahdin, Buffalo. Light—Republic, Fairport; J. H. Prentice, Halstead, South Chicago.

Cleared—Light—A. Soper, M. F. Butters, Menominee; J. L. Boyce, Bay City; G. Burnham, Hammonds Bay; W. J. Carter, G. C. Markham, A. L. Potter, W. H. Dunham, Manistee; Resumption, J. V. Taylor, Ford River. Grain—Omaha, Ogdensburg; Republic, Tacoma, Raleigh, Buffalo; Tokio, White & Friant, Midland Merchandise—Florida, H. J. Jewett, Conestoga, Hudson, Delaware, Rochester, Wissahickon, Buffalo; A. McVittie, Ogdensburg.

Northcott Addresses the Woodmen.

Shelbyville, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—This was Modern Woodmen day at Lithia Springs encampment. W. A. Northcott of Greenville, head counsel of the order, was the principal speaker. He confined his remarks to woodcraft, and gave little intimation that he was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He made an excellent address, which was well received.

NEBRASKA TIPS TO GOLD.

THURSTON ASSERTS THE STATE WILL VOTE FOR SOUND MONEY.

He Says Two-Thirds of the Populists in the Western Commonwealth Formerly Were Republicans and He Expects Them to Return to the G. O. P.—Ex-President Harrison's Plan Is to Make Car Platform Speeches in Indiana.

Senator John M. Thurston came in from Nebraska yesterday and told the managers at Republican headquarters that the outlook in that State is improving right along. He felt confident that by election day the lines between McKinleyism and Bryanism would find a large majority of the voters arrayed on the side of honest money and protection.

"Two-thirds of the Populists in Nebraska were once Republicans," said the Senator, speaking of the fusion. "We always have contended that they were aiders and abettors of the Democrats. They denied this, however, and always declared themselves to be middle-of-the-road men. I know that many of them are so antagonistic to the deal which swallows up their party that they will come back into the Republican ranks and vote for McKinley. For two years the Democratic party there has been split in two and fighting. There have been two distinct party organizations. Last year the sound money Democrats polled 18,000 votes in the election for Supreme Judge, while the silver faction could only muster 13,000. As scores of sound money Democrats will give their votes to McKinley it is a difficult matter to predict just what strength the third ticket movement will have."

Thurston to Speak in the East.

Senator Thurston is on his way East to make four speeches. He will open at Burlington, Vt., Aug. 25. He will make another speech in Vermont on the 27th. Then he will go to Maine for one speech at Bath. After that he will go to Massachusetts, where he is billed to speak at Worcester. Whether this will complete his tour in the East depends upon the New York headquarters. The Senator said he had been asked to speak with ex-President Harrison in New York Aug. 27, but thought his presence there would not be productive of as much good as somewhere else. So far as the committee here is concerned it is not known who will be billed to speak with Gen. Harrison.

Harrison's Plan of Campaign.

When Gen. Harrison begins speaking in Indiana he probably will make his speeches from the rear platform of a railroad car. The Central committee of that State thinks this is the best plan for him. He has a reputation of being the greatest five-minute speaker in the country, and it would be possible for him to reach more people by traveling through the State on a special train which would make short stops at every station of any consequence. If the consent of the National committee, therefore, can be obtained Gen. Harrison will tour the State in October on a special train.

At the request of National Committeeman Durbin the State Central committee of Indiana met at Indianapolis on Monday night and talked over the situation. Mr. Durbin returned to headquarters yesterday, and he was so much pleased over the results of that meeting that he unhesitatingly announced that the State would give a bigger Republican majority this year than it has in a long time. Every member of the Central committee was present.

Each one made a detailed report of the situation in his district. A poll of the State has been made by townships, so that most of these reports extend through the counties down to the townships and school districts.

"The per cent of Republicans who will vote for free silver," said Mr. Durbin, "is so small that I do not care to give the figures. It was estimated that there are at least 6,000 Democrats who will not support the Chicago ticket. Just what proportion of that number will vote for McKinley in preference to a third ticket I do not know. There is no way of finding out. We could only make a guess. I know that a great many of the business-men who always have been Democrats, but not politicians, are saying that they will cast their votes this time for 'the advance agent of prosperity.'"

Comparative Prices on Mexican Border

Committeeman Payne received a report from El Paso, Tex., showing the difference of prices for one day on staple goods in that town and a Mexican village just across the river. On nearly every article the price in Mexico in Mexican money was double the price in El Paso in American money. For instance, in El Paso bacon was quoted at 11½ cents a pound, and in the Mexican village at 32 cents a pound.

Discussing the general outlook at the present time, Mr. Payne declared that he never had known the Republican party to be in such a fair way of winning an election so early in the campaign as it is now. He said there would be no chance at all for the free silver issue to get to the top again. It would not be given a chance. The Republican machine proposed to keep it down. As the campaign progressed the fight would grow hotter and swifter, and the plan was to put in the hardest licks just before election.

Allison to Take the Stump.

Senator Allison placed his services at the disposal of the committee yesterday for one speech in Indiana, two in Illinois, two in Nebraska, and one at Minneapolis. Except Minneapolis, the places at which he will speak have not as yet been decided upon.

George B. McAlmont of Casper, Wyo., is grieved greatly over the published statements in Eastern newspapers which invariably place Wyoming in the silver column and sure for Bryan. In a letter to the National committee, Mr. McAlmont says the State is safely Republican, and will give McKinley a good majority.

It has been found that the room set apart for the German bureau headquarters is not half large enough to accommodate the crowds of voters that call to confer with Chief Goldschmidt. As a consequence, Mr. Goldschmidt is to have more space. Arrangements were made yesterday to give him the large apartment now occupied by the traveling men's bureau and McKinley Wheelmen's club. These two departments will take up their quarters in the ground floor-room at No. 308 Wabash avenue.

Letters from Traveling Men.

Mr. Corey continues to receive a great many glowing letters from traveling men all over the country. They invariably report that the free silver sentiment is abating and that business-men are practically solid for sound money.

A. P. Wixson of Marquette, Mich., writes that he has only seen three traveling men who are talking in favor of the white metal. Chet Brown of Constantine, Mich., has discovered that the only free silver sentiment in that section is among a few farmers.

J. D. Downey of Madison, Wis., writes that 90 per cent of the business-men in that State are for McKinley and sound money, and that 80 per cent of the German farmers, among them many old-time Democrats, will vote for McKinley.

The railroad employés at Zanesville, O., have organized a club with 300 members and are now arranging for a big demonstration there on Aug. 25. A club at Hinton, W. Va., with 112 members has been formed.

It has been thought that the silver sentiment on the Southern California railroad was so strong a club could not be organized among railway employés, but a report was received yesterday to the effect that there is a strong one at Los Angeles.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE TALKS.

Chicago and New York Interchange Political Experiences Daily.

A new thing in political campaign work is the long distance telephone.

It has been added to the service by the Republican National committee. A line connects the Chicago and New York headquarters. It was put in as a matter of convenience, a time-saving affair. Perry S. Heath at this end of the line and Gen. Osborn at the other will exchange reports once a day, each giving the other a brief report of what is going on at the respective headquarters. The service was inaugurated yesterday.

Here is what Mr. Heath telephoned to New York:

"Senators Cullom of Illinois and Allison of Iowa and ex-Congressman Adams of Chicago were among the callers at headquarters today. They reported a gradual but clearly perceptible change in the free coinage sentiment in their States in favor of sound money."

"Chairman Post of the Nebraska State committee says the Republican farmers of his State who were led away by Bryan are now, for the first time, asking for sound money literature, and are beginning to show a desire to consider our side of the controversy. Up to the last few days many of them were unwilling to either receive or read anything in favor of sound currency.

"Senator Allison expressed the belief that the public mind of his State at least would be thoroughly gorged with currency arguments before the end of September; that the people would be tired of the discussion, and would call out for something on the tariff.

"Senator Cullom says that Illinois Republicans have never had so good an organization as at present. In his opinion, the laboring-men and mechanics of Chicago will be almost solid for McKinley and Hobart by the 1st of November.

"F. E. Kellogg of Missouri, who was a delegate to the St. Louis convention, reports two sound money Democrats supporting the McKinley ticket in his State for every Republican who has been led away by the free coinage fever.

"The demand for literature upon the currency question continues to grow. We have up to this time received from the press between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 copies of documents prepared under the direction of these headquarters. Yesterday the floor of the shipping room was cleaned of every document. Orders for about 50,000,000 copies of documents have been entered. Orders from State committees and others are generally cut down 50 or 60 per cent on account of the inability of the printers to supply the demand."

The information Mr. Heath received from New York was this:

"There has been a greater demand here for literature than ever before. This is the report of officers who have been at headquarters for many campaigns. We are going to get out some literature at this end. Senator Higgins of Delaware says that with two Democratic Electoral tickets in the field this year there is no doubt we will carry the State of Delaware. Several important callers today, but the news is not in shape for transmission."

M'KINLEY TELEGRAPHS REGRETS.

Sends a Message to Secretary Dowling He Will Not Visit Milwaukee.

Maj. McKinley has reinforced his verbal regrets that he cannot attend the National Republican League convention at Milwaukee next week in a telegram to Secretary Dowling. The Secretary visited the nominee at his home in Canton two weeks ago and extended him an invitation to become the guest of the National League on that occasion. The reply he received yesterday reads as follows:

"Canton, O., Aug. 18.—L. M. Dowling, Secretary National Republican League, Chicago: I am sorry to disappoint you, but am constrained to adhere to my declination of your urgent invitation to attend the league convention. WILLIAM McKINLEY."

But the convention will not be lacking in interest for the want of the presence of prominent statesmen. Senator William B. Allison, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator Joseph B. Foraker, ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, Gen. Russell A. Alger, and others are expected to be there.

M'KINLEY LEAGUE CLUB ORGANIZED.

Occupants of the Hampden Preparing for the Coming Campaign.

Dwellers at the Hampden, Thirty-ninth street and Langley avenue, have organized a McKinley League club, and it is expected to have a membership of 500 by Sept. 1.

A meeting of the club will be held on Friday of this week. The issues of the campaign will be discussed by able speakers and new campaign music will be rendered by a quartet and a mandolin club.

The organization of the club will be completed and four delegates to the Illinois Republican League convention, to be held at Peoria on Sept. 1, will be chosen.

All voters who intend to support McKinley in the campaign of 1896 are eligible to membership.

The hall, which was used for a billiard-room during the World's Fair, has been donated by the owner, Maj. H. A. Rust.

FLUNKS IN THE MOOR'S TITLE ROLE.

Othello Collins Tries to Kill His Wife and Aims a Repentant Shot at His Own Head.

Jealousy caused Othello Collins, colored, No. 6009 Ada street, Englewood, to shoot his wife Alice and then try to kill himself at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Two shots took effect in the woman's body, one in the right shoulder and the other in the left hip. Thinking that he had fatally wounded his wife, Collins turned the weapon on himself and fired a shot into his left temple. He failed to produce a fatal wound and was taken with his wife to the Englewood Union Hospital. Both will recover.

Collins is a light-colored mulatto and is by profession a chemist, but failing to procure work at that business became a janitor for R. D. Hunt in the Rookery Building. He is 21 years old and his wife is 20.

The shots attracted the neighbors and the police, and husband and wife were found lying on the floor bleeding. At the hospital Collins acknowledged to Capt. Gibbons of the Englewood Police Station that he did the shooting and said he was inspired by jealousy.

SHEEHAN WILL PROBABLY GO FREE.

No One Appears to Prosecute Him in Connection with Lehman Case.

William Sheehan, the specially deputized officer, who was arrested three weeks ago, and charged with disorderly conduct by Policeman Duffy of the Thirty-fifth Street Station, was to have been tried yesterday. Neither the respondent nor his companion, George Griffith, was on hand. Justice Glennon said he would not hear the case, and it seems likely that it never will come to trial. It is understood that the case has been dismissed, because of a lack of prosecution.

Sheehan was employed by Samuel C. Kantor's loan agency to arrest a Mrs. Mary Lehman, who lives on Clybourn avenue, near North avenue, on a charge of assault. The charge grew out of the woman's defense of her property, when an attempt was made to remove it because a loan was not satisfactorily adjusted.

Sheehan's treatment of his prisoner led Duffy to make the arrest of the former under sensational circumstances.

MANNERCHOR AT SUNNYSIDE PARK.

Summernight's Festival to Be Preceded by a Children's Program.

Sunnyside Park is the place of the Germania Männerchor's Summer-Night's Festival, to be held tomorrow afternoon and evening.

A program for the children has been arranged for the afternoon, the rendition of which will begin at 3 o'clock.

The regular festival will follow in the evening. Special trolley cars to connect with down-town lines will leave the park up to 12:30 a. m.

Max Stern is Chairman of the Arrangements committee.

PLANS FOR MISS DODGE'S FUNERAL.

Services Will Be Held Thursday at Hamilton Congregational Church.

Hamilton, Mass., Aug. 18.—The funeral of Abigail Dodge, "Gail Hamilton," will take place from Hamilton Congregational Church at 3:30 p. m. on Thursday. The Rev. Mr. Nichols, an old friend of the family, will officiate. It is understood that the family are willing that the villagers and personal friends of Miss Dodge shall attend, but do not countenance the idea of a public funeral.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Fire insurance companies with headquarters in Chicago report a most unsatisfactory condition of business. While losses have been fewer in number and less destructive than was the case a year ago and in 1894, the premium receipts show a decided falling off, and the expense ratio has increased. At a corresponding period a year ago fire losses were a fifth larger in the aggregate than since Jan. 1.

A manager said yesterday:

"Our business has never been so unsatisfactory in the experience of many years as at the present time. Some companies will probably finish the year with a fine showing, but the average will not be encouraging. We had hoped for a good year to offset the dullness which prevailed in 1894 and 1895. In fact, the first part of the year was not so bad, but the free silver agitation has caused merchants to reduce stocks and manufacturers to curtail expenses until the effect has been disastrous to the insurance companies. The companies will not realize so much from investments this year as usual, and this, in connection with the falling off in premiums, will make the showing for the year decidedly discouraging unless the last four months are decidedly different than their predecessors.

"One New York company has assets of $7,000,000 with a capital stock of $1,000,000. This company has never made a profit from underwriting, but its investments have paid large dividends on the stock. This year is not favorable for such a result."

Statistics compiled by a local underwriter show that the total premiums received in Illinois from 1872 to 1895, inclusive, is $202,947,187 and the losses $90,650,720. The expenses have aggregated $70,030,815, leaving a net underwriting profit of $41,265,651, or 20.38 per cent.

* * *

The Denver Board of Fire Underwriters will meet on Aug. 28 to consider a proposition to abolish the rule in the compact requiring the members to deposit a certified check for $100. A successor to President Wilson will be selected, as he will retire from the insurance business.

* * *

Two of the members of the Cincinnati Local Board have paid their $10 fine for violating the brokerage rules. They are thirty delinquents, and from present indications all will pay their fines. It was decided, at a recent meeting of the board, to place the money collected from these fines with the Superintendent of the salvage corps for the purchase and equipment of an additional wagon for the use of the fire patrol. The Secretary will make an effort to secure the entire amount due from the delinquents as soon as possible. The city is in need of the additional fire patrol wagon, and this was decided on as a good way to expend the money collected from the self-confessed violators of the brokerage rule. The matter has been the subject of much comment throughout the country.

NEWS OF THE COURTS

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Goggin—176467—Edward C. Seebacker vs. North Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on findg., $200 and sat.—12610—Paul Karkutt vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co.; same, $150 and sat.

Judge Tuthill—159826—Antonia Hanson vs. A. F. Bullen Malting Co.; on findg., $87.50 and sat.—158339—Daniel Goodwin vs. Minnie W. Lodin; by deflt., $368.—158192—Same vs. William H. Keck; same, $925.

Decrees.

Judge Goggin—3970—Kent vs. Van Etten et al.; dec. sale.—4019—Roberts vs. Hood et al.; same.—175945—Shober vs. Shober; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuthill—Emergency business.

Judge Goggin—Emergency business.

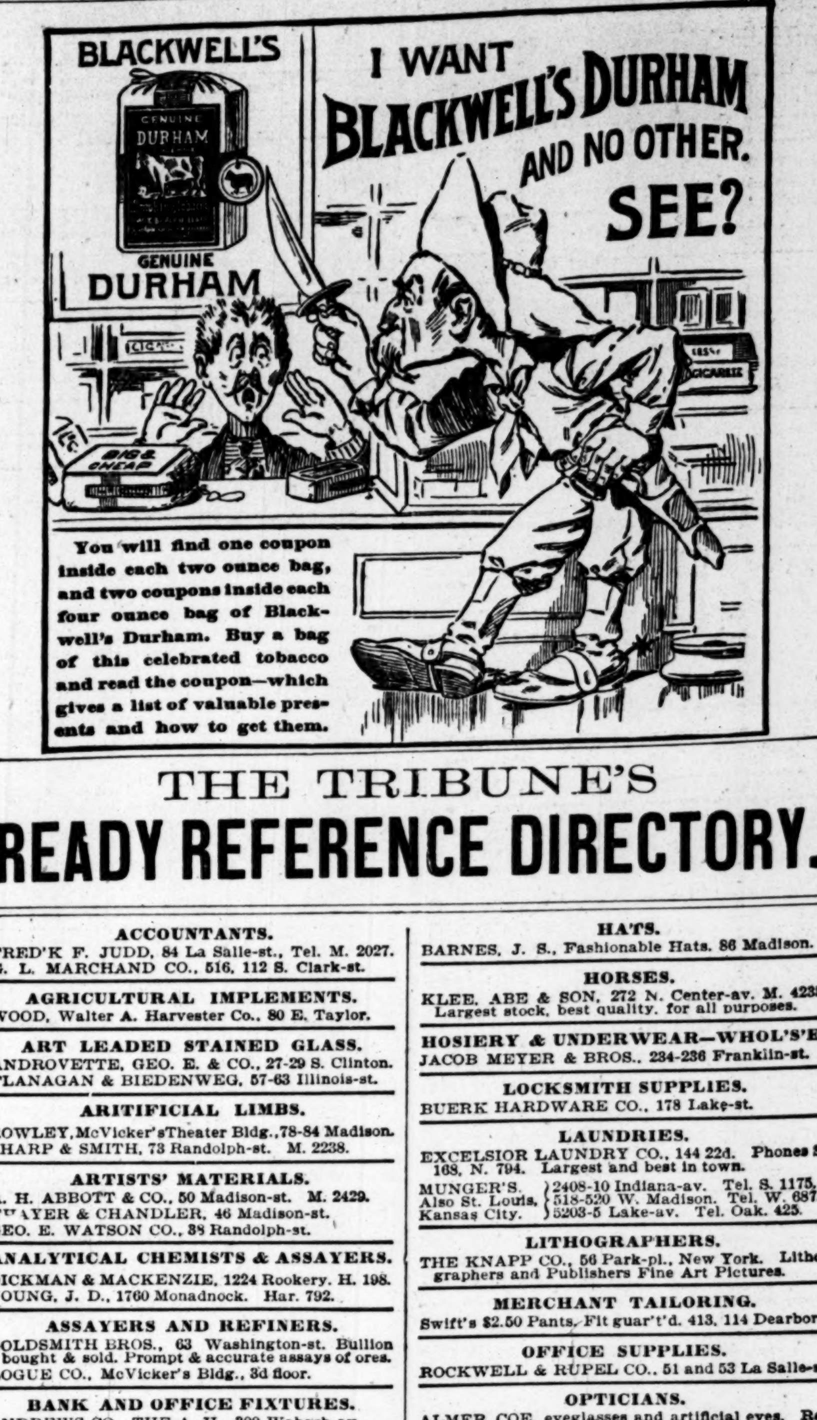
Judge Carter—County Court—No announcement.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—Emergency business, 2 p. m.

Judge Windes—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—Call not extended.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Thursday—Nos. 5271, 5323, 5368, 32, 5449, 5112, 5145, 5155, 5159, 5173, 5176, 517., 181, 5156.



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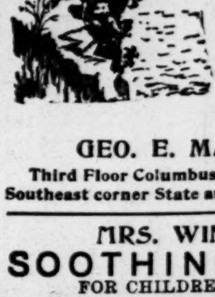

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